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MR. LLOYD GEORGE FORECASTS END OF WAR IN THIS YEAR

'With Proper Support, Our Armies Will Cleave Road to Victory'

NATIONS' COMBINE

Asks All to Join to Punish First Peace-Breaker When Hostilities Cease

CALL FOR CHEQUES

Are More Formidable Than Shells; 'The More We Get, Shorter the Fight'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—Speaking at the Guildhall, today, the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, declared that the Kaiser, in order to drug those he could not dragoon, had told his people that the Allies had rejected his terms of peace. They had not seen his terms of peace. They all wanted peace, but it must be a real peace.

The Allies at the Rome conference were under no delusion concerning the magnitude of their task, nor were they doubtful of the result. The whole situation was probed, the difficulties faced and arrangements made to deal with them. The Allies felt that, if victory was difficult, defeat was impossible and there was a grim resolution to rid the world of the everlasting menace of the Prussian military caste and save Europe from an unspeakable despotism.

Predicts Peace this Year

The Allies were more and more looking to Great Britain and he was confident that their trust would not be misplaced. Their navy would continue to strangle the enemy's commerce, despite piratical devices, while, with proper support, their gallant armies would cleave a road to victory in 1917.

A successful loan would shorten the war, save lives, save the British Empire, Europe and civilisation. The Prussian menace at present constituted a running mortgage which detracted from their national security.

"Let us clear off that mortgage for ever and, in future, let the nations combine to punish the first breaker of the peace."

"We made clear in our reply to Germany, and still clearer in our reply to the United States, that war is preferable to peace at the Prussian price."

To End Prussian Menace

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that there was no flinching, no wavering, no faint-heartedness, but a uniformity of purpose shown at the Rome conference and "only grim determination to achieve the high end for which we accepted the Prussian challenge to rid Europe for ever of this menace. Before we rebuild the Temple of Peace, we must see that the foundations are solid.

"The British armies today, in the matter of training and equipment, are more formidable than ever. I don't know a nation that will dare touch us after the war. They had forgotten what we were like in the old days, but it will take them a long time to forget this lesson.

"Germany is pressing back the Russo-Rumanian forces, not because the Germans are better fighters, but because they are better equipped. Let us equip them and it will be another story.

Cheques to Win War

"I want to see your cheques hurtling through the air to the enemy's entrenchments. Every well-directed cheque, properly primed, is more formidable than a twelve-inch shell. It clears a path through barbed-wire.

"Don't let us squander money in luxuries and indulgences. Put it there and help our soldiers. The more we get, the shorter will be the war."

Mr. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, warned his listeners that the future rate of interest for money required for the war would be limited and he made a forecast that it would not be higher than the present rate. If the loan failed—and it wouldn't—other methods could be applied—and the rate would not be 5½ per cent.

In conclusion he declared that the German military machine was crumbling visibly.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED PROF. McELROY TELLS KIANGSU EDUCATIONISTS

Five Years of Strife Are But Single Day In The Processes of History

EXAMPLE OF AMERICA

Must Obey Central Government Strong Enough to Enforce Its Will

There was excellent advice to China in Prof. R. McN. McElroy's lecture to the members of the Kiangsu Educational Association, last night, when he said: "Here in China there is a feeling of discouragement that the ideal (of something higher than autocracy) after five years of strife, seems so far away but this discouragement is unreasonable, as the processes of history count five years as a day."

Prof. McElroy dealt with "How the United States got her Constitution" and, in introducing his subject, said the success of the American Revolution meant victory for the idea of real representation over that of "virtual representation," not only in America but in England as well. From these two centers, the idea had spread in every direction. In England it was almost half a century from the close of the American Revolution before the House of Commons, by the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832, became even measurably a representative body; and, in America, the end of five years found not one nation but thirteen hostile states. Thirteen states did not make a nation nor could twenty-two provinces of China properly claim to be a nation unless they yielded obedience to a central government strong enough to enforce its will as law.

Sectional Thought Dangerous

The American Civil War settled beyond all dispute the fact that sovereignty belonged to the Federal government, but the one idea of state sovereignty had lost America more blood and treasure than any other ideal in her history. Sectional thinking was dangerous and, in this respect, the history of the U.S. furnished a valuable warning for "provincial patriots" in China. It was almost five years before Maryland gave her assent to the constitution and when the pressure of war, which always tended to strengthen a Central Government, was removed by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, the Articles of Confederation began to prove inadequate.

The lecturer then dealt with the disadvantages of the first Articles, stating that even in the vital matter of raising an army the Central Government was made to depend upon the good will of the member states, which could furnish troops or not as they chose. This Constitution, based upon the fiction that the States would do what the Central Government requested, proved of little value: and soon after the revolutionary war, the United States had begun to drift towards anarchy. A French representative reported to his Government:—"There is in America no general government, neither Congress, nor President, nor head of any administrative department," and in this report he was dangerously near the truth.

China Not Unexampled

Today it seemed incredible but in 1783 in Philadelphia, then a city of 32,000 people, the Congress of the Republic was menaced by a band of half-drunken soldiers and only managed to escape to Princeton. China's difficulties were not unexampled. Washington said:—"We are either a united people or we are not. If the former, let us in all matters of general concern act as a nation which has a national character to support. If we are not, let us no longer act a farce by pretending to it." The result of Washington's labors with a band of helpers was the convention at Philadelphia from May to September, 1787, which drafted the present Constitution. That Convention, 55 in number, met secretly, fearful of allowing the people to watch the progress of its deliberations.

New York was unrepresented part of the time but Hamilton ultimately returned and supported the

(Continued on Page 2)

PUTNA'S CROSSING ENDS IN DISASTER FOR THE GERMANS

Russians' Counter-Attack Drives Them Back After Losing Heavily

RETARD PROGRESS

Stout Resistance is Holding Up Invaders in Difficult Country

OJTUZ SUCCESSES

Von Mackensen Storms Positions On Heights, Capturing 800 Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—(By wireless).—A Russian official communique reports: Fighting continues south of Lake Babit. We have captured a village east of Kalnzem. The enemy captured two heights north of Mituz River.

The Rumanians fell back south-east of Mokestirka and Kachinul and also north-east of Kempuldesus. The enemy crossed the River Putna, north of Focsany, but our counter-attack threw them back, with heavy losses.

The Russians and Rumanians are falling back, stoutly resisting and retarding the progress of the enemy in the difficult country. The Times' correspondent at Rumanian headquarters, in a message dated the 8th, states that the Allies are slowly retiring to their main line of defence on the Sereth, which has been strongly fortified in recent weeks.

"The German assertions that they captured the Rumanian army operating in the region of Predeal Pass, last November, reached here only yesterday. I witnessed the retreat of the whole army from the Carpathians, under General Avarescu. It kept in contact with the enemy the whole time, lost guns which were destroyed and sacrificed its rear-guards, but the remainder of this army joined the Bukharest divisions and is still fighting."

A German official communique states: The Austro-German forces won successes between the Uz and Susita Valleys. We stormed the heights north of the Ojtuz Road and captured eight hundred prisoners near Marasti Racoasa.

Brooklyn, Galveston Reported At Manila

Special Cable to The China Press

Manila, January 12.—The Brooklyn and Galveston, of the United States Asiatic Fleet, have arrived here from Shanghai.

British Battleship Cornwallis Is Sunk

Torpedoed in Mediterranean; Thirteen Men Out Of Crew Of 750 Missing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

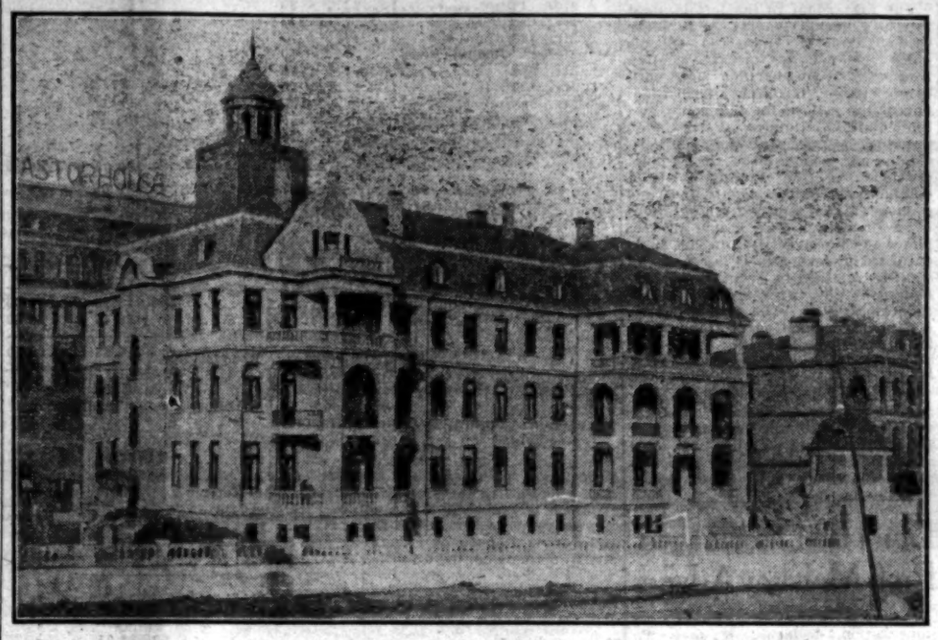
London, January 11.—The Admiralty announces that H.M.S. Cornwallis (14,000 tons, 19 knots, 750 men, completed 1904) was torpedoed by a submarine and sunk in the Mediterranean, on Tuesday. Thirteen men are missing.

The sea-plane carrier Ben-ma-Chree (? 2,550 tons) was sunk by gun-fire off Kastelorizo, in Asia Minor, today. One officer and four men were wounded.

The Weather

Fine and rather milder weather, with variable and moderate breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 51.6 and the minimum 23.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 44.2 and 27.9.

New Russian Consulate General Costing Tls. 300,000 Is to Be Opened Tomorrow



At the top, general view from Garden Bridge of New Russian Consulate General; Below, at left, Prince Kudasheff, Russian Minister to Peking; at right, Consul General Victor Grosse.

Tsar's Minister Arrives from Peking Today for Ceremony; Handsome Structure Described

The Russian New Year this time falls on Sunday, January 14 (tomorrow) and not only will it be celebrated with the usual ceremonies by the Russian community of Shanghai, but the day is specially auspicious as it has been marked as the official opening day of the new Russian consulate building on Whangpoo Road.

The Russian Minister, Prince N. A. Kudasheff, will be coming to Shanghai for the occasion, and is expected to arrive on a special train by the Tientsin-Pukow and Shanghai-Nanking Railways this evening.

The Right Rev. Archimandrit Simon will perform a religious service in the new edifice, which will be attended by the Russian community, and the first toast will be proposed by Prince Kudasheff in honor of His Majesty Tsar Nicolas II., at which time the Russian flag will be hoisted on the new consular flagstaff for the first time. At 11.30 Mr. V. Grosse, Russian Consul General, will hold a reception, at which members of the consular bodies, Chinese officials, and prominent residents of Shanghai will be present. No official invitations have been issued.

Vice-Consul Hagelstrom left last night for Pukow in order to meet Prince Kudasheff, who will be the guest of Consul-General Grosse while in Shanghai. He is expected to remain until Wednesday, and an elaborate program of entertainments has been arranged in connection with his visit.

Sunday evening is to be reserved by the Minister for the banquet to be given by the Consul General at the new Consulate. On Monday the Prince will lunch with the Chinese authorities, and in the evening he will be entertained at a banquet to be given in his honor by Count Jezierski of the Russo-Asiatic Bank. On Wednesday noon the Minister will lunch on board the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Penza, and in the same evening will take the train back to Peking, via Hangchow, Nanking and Hankow.

The new structure, which is the first in consular row starting from the Garden Bridge, is an imposing building of four stories. The southern side abuts on Soochow Creek, while on the North it faces the Astor House Hotel. The dimensions are 133 feet by 70 feet. Work was started on it in May, 1914, and it was ready for occupation on December 1, 1916. The cost of the property, including the building, is about Tls. 300,000.

The contractors are Messrs. Chow Soey Kee, who completed the building according to plans made before the war, by Mr. H. Lieb, architect. In planning for the Russian Consulate-General, the architect has very skilfully surmounted the difficulties in constructing a modern building for the varied uses to which it is to be put, in the limited space available.

The basement serves as quarters for servants, and contains kitchens and the hot water heating plant.

(Continued on Page 2)

CONSTANTINE ACCEPTS ENTENTE'S ULTIMATUM

British Colony Leaves Athens But Italians Remain In Greek Capital

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, January 11.—Yesterday evening, Greece replied, accepting the Entente's ultimatum.

Rome, January 11.—The British colony at Athens has arrived at Brindisi, en route for England. The Italian residents remain at Athens.

MITAU PANIC-STRICKEN AS RUSSIANS ADVANCE

Now Within Four Miles, After Completely Piercing German First Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 11.—It is confirmed that the Russians have completely pierced the first line of the German defences, eight miles north of Mitau. Military experts lay stress on this success, because the Germans employed all the technical means at their disposal there to render the positions impregnable.

All the counter-attacks made by the Germans, with fresh reserves, were unable to re-conquer the lost ground. The Russians were equally successful on the left bank of the River Aa, in the region of Schlock, menacing and turning the German flank in the whole region of Mitau and advancing to within four miles of that town, where panic is commencing to reign.

U. S. AMBASSADOR HAS ALLIED REPLY TO WILSON'S NOTE

'Frank and Cordial'; Is Addressed Equally to People of America

LEAGUE OF PEACE

To Be Practicable, Must Recognise Fully Principle of Nationality

NEW GERMAN MOVE

Further Representations To Neutrals Define Views After Allies' Answer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris January 10.—The French Premier, M. Briand, this afternoon handed to the American Ambassador the reply of the Allies to President Wilson's peace Note. He also handed the Ambassador a Note from the Belgian Government, adhering to the reply given by the Allies and thanking the American Government for its generous services to the unfortunate Belgian people.

London, January 11.—The forecasts of the Allies' reply to President Wilson, published this morning, describe it as differing considerably from the reply to Germany. It is conceived in the frankest and most cordial spirit, is addressed to the American people, equally with President Wilson and emphasises that the principle of nationality must be fully carried out if a league to enforce peace is ever to be practicable.

Amsterdam, January 11.—A telegram from Berlin states that a Note has been handed to the representatives of neutral countries, indicating Germany's view of the situation, owing to the reply made by the enemy to the German peace proposals.

A message from Constantinople states that the Sultan of Turkey, in a proclamation to his troops, regrets that the proposal for peace negotiations, made for humanitarian motives, has been disdainfully rejected by the Entente, who are, therefore, responsible for the continuance of the bloodshed. Henceforth, with their allies, the Turks will re-double their efforts to achieve final victory.

Washington, January 9.—President Wilson has personally thanked the Swiss Minister for Switzerland's offer to co-operate in the peace Note.

Bopp Found Guilty Of Plot to Destroy Munition Works, etc.

His Vice-Consul, A Lieutenant And Others Convicted In San Francisco

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

San Francisco, January 11.—A Federal jury has convicted the German Consul-General Franz Bopp, the Vice-Consul, a lieutenant and two others, including a woman, of plotting to blow up munition-works, railways, bridges, trains and munition-ships.

CHENCHIATUNG AFFAIR PRACTICALLY SETTLED

Dr Wu and Baron Hayashi Arrive at Understanding; Exchange of Notes Soon

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 12.—At a meeting held this afternoon at the Waichiaopu, Baron Hayashi and Dr. Wu Ting-fang practically settled the Chenchiatung affair and an exchange of Notes is expected to take place in a few days, without a further meeting.

WOMAN'S CLUB PLANS TO AID CHINESE BLIND

Remarkable Entertainment Arranged for Next Tuesday; Dr. Fryer's Work

One of the most remarkable programs ever given in Shanghai is that arranged for the entertainment in aid of the Institution for the Chinese Blind, which has been prepared under the auspices of the Philanthropic Committee of the American Woman's Club, to be given at Martyrs' Memorial Hall, Y.M.C.A., 120 Szechuen Road, on Tuesday afternoon next at 5.15 o'clock. The time has been set with special regard for the convenience of business men, many of whom have expressed a desire to see the work of this school as it will be set forth by the pupils thereof.

The entire program will be carried out by the blind children and will exemplify the results that have been accomplished in teaching children whose outlook on life before entering the institution was most depressing, but who are now in the way to become self-supporting and useful citizens, despite their lack of sight.

The program will be entirely in English, and is quite different from that given at the Olympic Theater, only the gymnasium numbers being repeated.

Considerable interest has been displayed recently in the work of this school, whose very existence was almost unknown to the people of Shanghai, although it was founded in 1911, by Dr. John Fryer, Professor of Oriental Languages and Literature of the University of California. Dr. Fryer spent nearly forty years of his life in China and while devoting his energies to the uplift of the Chinese people, was struck by the extremely pitiable condition of the hundreds of blind children who came under his notice in every province.

This institution represents the maturing of an idea which Dr. Fryer worked to bring to fruition for more than fifty years, and while the school was housed for the first three years of its existence in temporary buildings, it has now moved to new buildings on Edinburgh Road, where ample accommodations are given for thirty students.

China is estimated to have about one million blind, or one in four hundred of the population, and of these scarcely one thousand have come in contact with foreigners or have had any opportunity for modern educational advantages.

The institution is far more than a school for the blind. It is in reality a normal school for the training of teachers who will go out through the provinces and found similar schools where they are most needed, and endeavor to train the blind children of the whole republic into useful and self-supporting men and women, instead of being a burden to their families, or beggars as is so often the case with the blind children of the poor. It is thus seen that the work has a scope far beyond its present equipment, and the entertainment has been arranged by the American Woman's Club to enable the school to secure needed funds for the improvement and extension of its work along every line.

The surprising things that can be done by these unfortunate children, who go through their gymnastic evolutions with a precision that can scarcely be surpassed by those having full sight, is most remarkable. They have learned to read and write, and by a special apparatus are able to perform quite intricate calculations in arithmetic. They read and write both in Mandarin and English, and are given a thorough education in music, that one of the arts in which sight is not a necessary pre-requisite.

They are taught various trades, especially basket and mat-making, which require manual dexterity rather than eye-sight, and through the efforts of this school the life horizon of these children has been broadened and extended into many spheres of influence.

Tickets for this entertainment can be obtained from members of the Woman's Club, or at the door, and the advance sale has been so large that a generous response on the part of Shanghai citizens to the poor of this meritorious charity is fully assured.

Russian Consulate Opens Tomorrow

(Continued from Page 1)

A lift connects this floor with the dining rooms on the second floor.

The first floor is taken up by the consular office rooms, the courtroom and a reception room, access to this floor being from the East front.

The building has the most modern sanitary improvements and electric lighting system, and is very handsomely finished throughout.

Entering the door of the consular offices one is confronted by a massive white marble staircase leading up to the first floor, which is some 10 feet above the ground level. On the left the first door leads to the general office, which is connected with the office of the vice-consul. The chamber of archives is immediately adjoining, and is followed by a retiring room finished in spotless white tiles. The Chinese office comes after this, at the end of the hallway.

On the right the first room is reserved for the judges and is connected with the consular courtroom. Then comes the office of the Consul-General. At the end of the hall a door opens into a large reception room, on the walls of which are hung pictures of the two preceding Russian Consuls at Shanghai, and also five pictures of different Russian Ministers to China, all set in heavy gilt frames. A large picture of the Tsar of Russia, which will take up the full height of the wall, is on the way out from Russia, and in its place a smaller one is now used. This reception room is also accessible from the private apartments of the Consul-General. The material for the furnishings, wall paper, etc. were all imported from Russia.

The entrance to the floors above which are used for the residence of the Consul-General, is on the Whangpoo Road, opposite the Astor House. Three huge marble columns in the hallway stand as sentinels on guard, and facing to the right from the white marble stairs is the national coat-of-arms in colors on a white background, the Russian Eagle beautifully worked on a beaded and transparent sudare curtain. A flight of stairs finished in oak, made by the well known firm of Arts and Crafts, leads to the first floor and takes one through a hall which is adorned with frames showing picturesque views in Russia.

The first room to the left is used by the Consul General as a study cabinet, and is connected to his offices below by a private winding iron stair, covered from view with heavy plush curtains. The room next is the yellow drawing room, and immediately adjoining is the blue drawing room. On the southern side, and overlooking the Public Gardens and the Whangpoo is a commodious dining room, and adjoining this is another dining room of smaller size. The space directly above the porch leading to the office entrance underneath, is taken up by a little glassed-in winter garden, floored in tiles, with a white marble fountain at play. The second floor is occupied by the Consul General as living rooms, and the attic floor above serves as additional servants' quarters.

Beside the Consul-General's apartments there is an entirely separate wing in the building, which is used as the residence of the two vice-consuls and secretaries, having its private entrance on the West side.

Don't Be Discouraged Prof. McElroy Advises

(Continued from Page 1)

Constitution declaring it to be "a choice between anarchy and convulsion on the one side and the chance of good to be expected from the plan on the other." The papers governed by him, James Madison, and John Jay, constituted a store house of sound information concerning the most vital questions involved in the establishment of a Republic and should be in the hands of the men upon whose shoulders rested the heavy responsibility of forming a Constitution for China.

Prof. McElroy commended Franklin's words to the minority party in China when the final vote on the Constitution comes:—"The opinions I have had. . . . I sacrifice to the public good. . . . I cannot help expressing a wish that every member of the Convention . . . would with me. . . . doubt a little of his own infallibility . . . and put his name to this instrument." China's need today was a constitution which would express the governmental genius of her own people which would perfect the best in her own political history, and adapt the best in the political thought of her neighbors. She needs a constitution which would enable her people to form a powerful nation, without sacrificing the liberty of the individual. The doctrine of the equality of man was not peculiar to the West; and China, in striving for self-government, was true to the best traditions of her own past.

ROME CONFERENCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—The Times says that it is understood that the British delegates to the Rome conference regard it as the most satisfactory of the Allied War Councils marking an advance towards unity of action.

The Daily Mail states that General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; General Milne, commanding the British forces in Macedonia; Sir Francis Elliot, the British Minister at Athens and Earl Granville, the British agent with the Venizelist Provisional Government, attended the conference.

Sir Thos. Shaughnessy Is Selected to Solve Home Ru'e Problems

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—The New York correspondent of the Chicago Herald states that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is returning to England, for two months, as he has been chosen to solve the Irish problem.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Jan. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Jan. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Jan. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Jan. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Jan. 19

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Jan. 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Jan. 14
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Jan. 19
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia M. Feb. 3

For Europe:—

Per P. & O. s.s. Somali Jan. 13
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Jan. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. Jan. 26

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of November 29 was due at Hongkong on Jan. 9, and here today. Left Hongkong on Jan. 10, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

The Canadian mail of Dec. 20 was due at Moji on Jan. 10, and here today. Left Moji on Jan. 11, per C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle.

The French mail of Dec. 24 is due at Hongkong on January 29, and here on February 2. Left Port Said on January 1.

Italian Fete Realized Over $16,000

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir,—I beg to enclose herewith statements of accounts of the Italian Fete held at the Astor House in December last. I would be greatly obliged if you would kindly publish them in your esteemed paper. With thanks in anticipation.

Yours faithfully,
G. de ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.

Italian Fete in Aid of the Italian Victims of the War and the Italian Red Cross

Ladies' Committee Report:

Receipts:			
From sale of entrance tickets			$5,385.00
From donations and amounts overpaid for tickets:			
Mr. Ardain	$100		
Mr. Brooke-Smith	25		
Mr. E. T. Byrne	40		
Mr. L. Camera	150		
Mde. Fano	30		
Mr. Hardoon	144		
Mr. Jastrzembski		Tls.100	
Messrs. Joseph Bros.	10		
Mr. Noel	50		
Mr. S. P. R.	10		
Mr. Taylor, E. F.	137.93		
Mr. Wheelock	50		
Mr. White	70		
Others	4		
			760.93 Tls.100.00
From advertisements on programme			2,285.00
From auction of things presented by Mmes. Ackerman and Riggio			1,138.00
From entrance tickets to side-shows, sale of programmes, flowers etc. and raffles of things presented by Mmes. Ayscough and Stephens			4,347.00
Total receipts			$13,915.93 Tls.100.00
Expenses			418.45 16.60
Nett proceeds			$13,497.48 Tls. 83.40

Sgd. Jenny de' Rossi, President. G. B. Varalda, Hon. Secretary and Treas.

Permanent Committee General Report:

Receipts:		
Sale of admission tickets	$ 407.00	
Profit on refreshments and suppers	2,541.80	
Half proceeds of some of Mr. Blanco's War Notices	50.00	
Balance of subscription amongst Italians for a souvenir to Mr. L. de Luca	63.00	
Interest on Deposit at Hongkong and S'hai Bank	21.41	
Mr. Houstouns contribution	10.00	
Gross receipts	$3,093.21	
Expenses	559.30	
Nett proceeds	$2,533.91	
From Ladies Committee as above	13,497.48 Tls. 83.40	
Grand Total	$16,031.39 Tls. 83.40	
Handed over to Mr. M. Denegri, Delegate of Italian Red Cross Society	$8.015.69 Tls. 41.70	
Remitted through the Italian Consul General to the Committee appointed at the War Office Rome for the erogation of funds contributed in aid of poor relatives of dead or wounded Military £1029.2.3 @ ex 3/6¾, 3/6⅝, 3/5⅝ and Dollar exchange 71.90	8,015.70	41.70
	$16,031.39 Tls. 83.40	

Sgd. G. De' Rossi — H. I. M. Consul General
E. Denegri — Chairman Committee
A. Riggio — Hon: Treasurer

The Italian Consul General in the name of the Italian Community [illegible] thanks most sincerely all those ladies and gentlemen who, with their contributions, donations or collaboration have ensured the success of the Fete. Thanks are also due to the Management of the Astor House and the undermentioned firms for their valuable and generous help: The British American Tobacco Co., Messrs. Anderson Meyer and Co., Elect. Dept.; Messrs. Caldbeck, McGregor and Co.; Prof. Papini; Prof. Manicus, Prof. Villaverde; Prof. E. Montes; The North China Daily News; The China Press; The Shanghai Mercury; The Shanghai Times; L'Echo de Chine; Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.; Cie Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electriques.

Germans Outwitted By Crafty Baluchis

At Night, Dig in Behind Opponents' First Line; Dual Attack Follows at Dawn

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—Reuter's correspondent in East Africa, describing the sharp fighting on a front of twenty miles on January 1, which resulted in the ejection of the enemy from the whole of their elaborate entrenchments along the Ngeta River, says that some men belonging to the 130th Baluchis, on the right flank, dug themselves in during the night, behind the enemy's front-line, which the other Baluchis attacked at dawn. The enemy fled in disorder towards their second line.

The intervening Baluchis met them with a heavy fire, repulsed three desperate attempts to break through and then counter-charged and scattered the foe. The losses on both sides were severe, but the enemy's were the heaviest.

By the evening, General Sheppard, who was in command of this force, had advanced fifteen miles and the enemy were in full retreat. Meanwhile, General Lyall, on the left flank, after occupying Kiruru, marched south-westward, cut the Duthumi-Kidingwa Road, captured a gun and much booty and General Cunliffe, in the center, bombarded and captured the main enemy position, dispersed the enemy and reached Kideringwa.

All the troops are now pursuing the enemy, who have abandoned their munitions and stores and are scattering in the jungles, with a view to reforming at a pre-arranged rendezvous.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

Lectures, etc., of the Shanghai Photographic Society for the second half of the Winter season have been arranged as follows:—

Friday, Jan. 19, Social Evening, Palace Hotel, 9 p.m.

Thursday, Feb. 8, "A Trip through Canada." Slides kindly lent by C.P. Railway Co.

Thursday, Feb. 22, "Home-made Dark Room and Apparatus," Capt. L. D'Oliveyra.

Thursday, March 8, "Photo Micrography," Mr. C. E. Crane.

Thursday, March 22, Social Evening, Palace Hotel, 9 p.m.

Thursday, April 19, Annual General Meeting.

Swiss Not Pacified By German Denial

Still Fear Possibility of Invasion In Desperate Move To Finish War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—The Lausanne correspondent of the Daily News states that, despite the German denials, the Swiss are preoccupied with the possibility of a German invasion of their country, in a desperate effort to secure peace within three months, by a smashing blow in the west.

Three possibilities are being discussed. Firstly, an attack on Italy from Austria, through the St. Gothard Pass; secondly, an attack from Germany through Porrentruy, in north-west Switzerland, which would threaten Belfort; thirdly, from Germany, via Schaffhausen, threatening the industrial heart of France.

Swiss military men consider that a simultaneous attack at all three points is very possible.

REDUCE CHINA'S ARMY ESTIMATE $30,000,000

Was Originally $136,715,000; Has Now Been Cut Down By Almost Quarter

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 12.—The military expenditure for next year, which at first was estimated at $136,715,000, after revision has been reduced by $30,000,000.

Imported Eggs Meet Ready London Trade

7,000,000 From Egypt Sell At 1¾d. Each; American Shipments Touch Record

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—7,000,000 Egyptian eggs have reached London and are reported to be selling at 1¾d. each. The supplies from America are the largest received for months.

TWO NEW ZEPPELINS, 24 AEROPLANES BURNT

Kiel Sheds Fired Three Times In Five Weeks By British Secret Agents

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, January 10.—A neutral eye-witness declares that there have been three fires caused by incendiaries, in the Zeppelin sheds at Kiel, in the last five weeks. The latest destroyed two new Zeppelins and twenty-four aeroplanes. Five carbonised bodies were found, of which two were described by the local papers as being those of British spies.

President Will Try To End Party Strife

Invites Leaders to Meeting Designed to Hasten Completion Of Constitution

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 12.—The President has invited the party leaders to attend a meeting at the President's Office, today. It is understood that President Li Yuan-hung considers the present state of affairs in Parliament, which has been much criticised, to be due to party struggles which are obstructing the completion of the constitution and other constructive legislation.

The object of the meeting today is to urge the party leaders to discard their prejudices and co-operate very closely, in order to complete the constitution and not give the reactionaries a pretext to criticize.

Owing to the threats of certain members who are dissatisfied with the rejection of the State Religion and do not attend the constitution conference and to prevent the absence of members for other reasons as much as possible, an order has been issued which states that members unable to attend must submit their reasons to the conference and leave granted by the Representatives or the Senate is not valid. Members are urged to place their parliamentary duties before their private affairs, in order to complete the constitution at an early date.

News Brevities

A meeting of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road on the 18th inst., when a lecture will be given by Mr. J. Huston Edgars, F.R.G.S., on "The Country and Some Customs of the Man Tsu of West China." The meeting will be open to the public.

* * *

Mr. Jean Knight, French Commercial Attache to China and Japan, is on a visit to Shanghai just now from Japan.

* * *

Mr. H. C. Gulland has resumed the management of the International Banking Corporation from January 3, 1917.

* * *

Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. of Jinkee Road had a visit from the "Fire Fiend" on Thursday night when the S. F. B. had thirty minutes work overcoming an outbreak which threatened the company's opium godown. The fire is believed to have been caused by the dropping of a lighted match. There was very little damage.

* * *

Another case of attempted extortion—the manager of the Commercial Press, Ltd., being the victim—was brought up at the Mixed Court, yesterday and was remanded for a special hearing.

*

The Republican Daily News reports:—The post of the deputy Military Commissioner to Shanghai was to be abolished, but the Government has changed this intention and Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang has recommended General Chang Shun, the commander of the 8th Division, to be appointed to the post of the Deputy Military Commissioner of Shanghai and the 8th Division will come to the south by the Tientsin Pukow Railway to replace the 10th Division now at Woosung, Kiangwan and Chapei and the 10th Division will replace the 4th Division at Lunghwa Arsenal and Sungkiang and the 4th Division will enter Chekiang.

To Visit President Daily Till General Yang Is Called Back

Premier Insists Cancellation Impossible; Sees No Reason For Opposition

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 12.—The agitation against the appointment of General Yang Shan-teh and Tsi Yao-shan by the Chekiang members of parliament continues. At a meeting held yesterday, twelve extremists signed a petition to the Government on the subject and decided to visit the President's Office every day in order to secure the cancellation of the appointments.

Several Chekiang members of parliament interviewed the Premier yesterday. He informed them that General Yang Shan-teh has been instructed to take fewer troops into the province if there is any fear of a conflict between his and the local troops, but that it was impossible to cancel his appointment as Military Governor of Chekiang and the Premier expressed the opinion that there is no reason to oppose him.

The visitors then said that the change of both the Military and Civil Governors at the same time would cause serious inconvenience to the administration of the province and urged the retention of the late Military Governor, Lu Kung-wan, as Civil Governor, at any rate till the new Tuchun has settled down to his post.

NEW RUSSIAN PREMIER OUT FOR CO-OPERATION

Earlier Policy Was Reactionary; Trepoff Couldn't See Prospect of Collaboration

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—There is much speculation concerning the meaning of the ministerial changes in Russia.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Mail states that the new Premier, Prince Gobitzine, was formerly Governor of Tver, where his policy was reactionary. When interviewed, Prince Gobitzine said that he considered it essential to co-operate with the parliamentary institutions and the war must continue till complete victory had been achieved.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily News says that General Trepoff resigned the Premiership because there was no prospect of carrying out the wishes of the Duma, Assembly of Nobles and press for real collaboration between the administrations and the people.

The Russki Yavoloa concludes a gloomy leader on the changes with the remark: "Russia has suffered much lately, but we never before realised so vividly that our Fatherland is in danger."

Cables Choked; Order News To Be Curtailed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—The cables are exceptionally blocked with traffic and orders have been issued here to curtail news messages to the absolute minimum.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

is made from Wheat, Barley and Milk and is therefore rich in muscle and bone-making qualities, and is the ideal Food-Drink for the Fast. It helps nature to restore lowered vitality and is invaluable in the case of the convalescent.

Order Horlick's from your Stores and judge its recuperative powers for yourself — no cooking—add water only.

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British Supreme Court

The Hip-Foong Neotia Case

The judgment of the British Full Court in the Hip Foong-Neotia appeal case was delivered yesterday. A new trial of the case was refused.

Mr. R. F. C. Master and Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper appeared for plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. D. McNeill for defendants and respondents.

The Chief Judge said:—This is an application for a new trial on the ground that the plaintiffs have discovered fresh evidence which shows that the defendants fraudulently concocted the case which was laid before the court of trial. At the trial, which was heard before myself sitting without a jury, it appeared that the only issue before the court was whether the contracts sued upon were cancelled by mutual consent on November 2, 1912. The judgment defines the position of the plaintiff as follows: "The plaintiff denies the cancellation, but not only so for he goes so far as to say that the whole of the story is invented by the defendants together with their evidence in support of it, and that they have actually forged the cancellation of the contract itself as well as the entries in the compradore's books."

Shortly after the judgment a charge in connection with the presentation of the case was made against Karanje, the defendants' manager, and a search warrant was issued under which the premises of the defendants were searched, certain documents were found, which, it is alleged, show that Karanje kept back and, in court, denied the existence of two books and a book of documents which were relevant to the case and which would, if produced at the trial and considered by the court, have resulted in judgment being given for the plaintiff. It is further alleged that two witnesses for the defence were pecuniarily interested in the action to a large extent, a fact which was unknown to the court.

The story of these books is that they were never shown by Karanje to the defendants' solicitors, and they were not disclosed for that reason. There was no affidavit of documents, for the defendants' solicitors showed the plaintiffs' solicitors what they believed to be all the documents in the case. The extracts from the documents book set out in the affidavit in support of this application were not such as need have been disclosed, but I am at a loss to understand why Karanje kept them all back from his solicitors and denied the existence of at least the other two books, but this he certainly did.

There is a good deal in Karanje's behavior throughout which is impossible to understand, but fortunately the books speak for themselves. Now what do these two books show? They show that there had been contracts entered into between the parties, and that this fact was recognised long after the alleged date of cancellation and when the course of business is looked at it would seem that is all that on their face they show, for when once a contract was returned to the Opium Combine all the opium held under it seems, whatever was done thereafter, to have been ear-marked by the name of the buyer. But the defendants' counsel goes further; he says that if they had been in his hands they would have been part of his case for they show, or at all events the "Bengal sales book" shows, that this contract was treated differently to the other contracts as was another which represented the contract of a defaulter. I have not to say how far they would have assisted the defendants' case, but it is clear to my mind that they would not have assisted the plaintiff.

I now come to the suggested corruption of witnesses, and I say "suggested" for it has not been shown that there has been perjury on account of the payments made to them, or that they were invited to give false evidence. A witness Shirazi is alleged to have shared in the profits of this litigation to an amount of between fifty and sixty thousand taels: this is true, but it is not suggested that he gave corrupt evidence and as a fact his evidence was ignored in the judgment, and I think I may say that I paid no attention to it whatever. The fact that his attendance had been bought at a high price does not detract from that to which no value was attached.

As regards the compradore, it is said that he was interested in the result of this litigation to the extent of 5 per cent. Now he has sworn an affidavit explaining the nature of his interest which seems quite reasonable, but I do not see that we are bound to enquire further into this allegation for I have not sat trying cases in China for twelve years without knowing that the compradore was interested in the result of this litigation. He was treated as an interested witness and it seems to me rather far fetched to say that he wanted another 5% to make him lie.

I now come back to the judgment. It is quite clear that the issue tried was fraud on the part of defendants. The onus of proving the cancellation of the contracts was on them and the whole of their story was challenged and carefully examined. I can see nothing in the further evidence which I have analysed which would make it even probable that a court would come to another decision on a new trial: But it is further said that on the charge being made against him Karanje absconded. It is true that he has gone, but it has not been shown to us that there is anything that he did in the course of the trial which would render him liable to criminal process except his unaccountable statement about these books, and I confess that this alone seems to me so inadequate that I should look for some other reason for his disappearance.

A further point is that all these matters taken together show bad faith on the part of the defendants in the preparation of their case. Now if this were something new there would be a good deal in it, but the court of trial was thoroughly awake to the fact that it was trying a case which depended on evidence which was not implicitly to be relied on, and the way in which it approached the evidence is clear. The judgment says:—

"I should first consider whether the defendants' story is on the face of it probable or otherwise and then the evidence on which I must find which of the two sides is committing perjury, the plaintiff on one side or Ghose, the defendant's late manager, their compradore and his clerk on the other. And in so doing I must be guided as far as possible by the circumstances which are independent of the testimony of the impeached witnesses."

The testimony of Karanje has been impeached as well as that of these three witnesses, but I find that the only statement of Karanje which was of value to the court was that as each manager left he took his own books to India, which is not controverted, and that the contract book was taken to India by Kabra, a former manager in 1914. I shall have to deal with the contract book later, but in any event it cannot be said that much weight was attached to Karanje's evidence; if it had been, there would be ground for this application. It is clear that the defendants won at the trial on other grounds than that their evidence was to be relied on. They succeeded because their story was a probable one whilst that of the plaintiff was very much the reverse, and that the Chinese books appeared to have been kept regularly, whilst the entries in them bore out the defendants' story. I have no hesitation in saying that the unsatisfactory nature of the plaintiff's story was the determining factor.

The contention now put forward is the same as that put forward at the trial, and besides the evidence I have dealt with there is the direct evidence of two witnesses. It is not the evidence which was before the Court when leave to ask for a new trial out of time was granted, but is contained in affidavits filed at the last moment; they were filed without leave being obtained but were not objected to by Mr. McNeill, who preferred to meet them. What are they? The first is an affidavit by Ching Chi-sen, who made all the entries in the Chinese books concerning these contracts, and the other is sworn by one Ram Gopal Saurastri, an employe of the defendants who came into court and only undertook to put an affidavit on the file when assured of the protection of this Court. This affidavit is a further attack on the book, called the contract book, in which the only contracts that were there were written. Before dealing with these affidavits I must point out that they do not set the plaintiff on his legs again, but they have weight inasmuch as they discredit the defendants on whom the onus of proving cancellation lies.

I will deal with Ching Chi-sen very shortly. He swears that he committed perjury at the first trial but we have no explanation of why he did so, and when I come to look at his evidence now I find him inaccurate. He speaks of one entry when there were in fact two, and on looking carefully at the eight entries of the Chinese words "transferred to this firm" I must say that there is no appearance of their having been added after the rest of the entries, as is now stated to be the case. Moreover on referring to the evidence given at the trial I find that all he said about the entries was in cross-examination and therefore was not evidence cooked by his employers. On the face of it the evidence given at the trial is more likely to be true than the present, and the compradore says roundly in answer to Ching's affidavit that he was paid for it. This is not the class of evidence on which a new trial is granted.

Now as to the contract book, the plaintiff's case at the trial was that "the defendants decided to cancel the contracts after the action was threatened, forging the cancellation," Saurastri alleges, for the purposes of this action. But even if Saurastri is to be believed, and there is nothing before the court to show why his evidence should be preferred to that of witnesses who contradict him, the most that it amounts to is that at some time between August, 1915, and February, 1916, certain entries were improperly made by Ghose, who was then in retirement in India, at the request of the defendants showing that certain contracts had been cancelled. Very discreditable to the defendants no doubt if proved but even so not conclusive of the case. I am in no measure convinced that these allegations would be proved and if they could, it is not the issue in this action, which is "were the contracts cancelled?" not "when did Ghose write cancelled?"

I have said little about Saurastri's evidence but my learned brother has dealt with it fully and I agree with his view of it.

In the case of Brown v. Dean the Lord Chancellor says "where the ground is the alleged discovery of new evidence, it must at least be such as is presumably to be believed, and if believed would be conclusive," I should be sorry to presume that the evidence of either Ching or Saurastri was to be believed, in the case of the latter it would not be conclusive and in the case of the former it is more than unreliable. But I think that this is a case in which the principle "Interest reipublicae ut sit finis litium" quoted in Brown v. Dean is singularly applicable. Given, for the moment, that the defendants' preparation of the case was improper, a charge in which it is unnecessary to say their legal advisers are not in the least involved, this does not substantially affect the judgment, which is not in itself impugned. The documentary evidence which has been discovered and which was primarily relied on does not carry the case far, and it is now bolstered up by unsatisfactory evidence which will only become more unsatisfactory with the lapse of time and the increasing opportunity for contradiction. A second trial must in many ways be less satisfactory than the first.

I think that a new trial should be refused.

The Assistant Judge said:—This is an application for a new trial in a case which was tried in July, 1916, by the learned Judge of this Court sitting without a jury. The claim was for the specific performance of certain contracts for the delivery of opium or for damages for non-delivery: the defence was that the contracts had been cancelled by mutual consent. The Judge reviewed the probabilities of the story of cancellation from the point of view of both parties, remembering the state of the opium market at the date of the alleged cancellation: and proceeded to give judgment for the defendants, on whom the burden of proof lay. An appeal was entered within the prescribed time to the Privy Council. Shortly after, and when the time for an appeal to this Court had elapsed, certain documents, which had not been disclosed at the trial, were discovered in the defendants' possession: and inasmuch as these seemed to have a very important bearing on the case, a motion was filed to this Court asking for an extension of the time in which an appeal could be entered in this Court.

That motion was granted by us and the present application is the result. The above-mentioned documents were discovered on a search made at the instance of the plaintiffs on a warrant issued by the Magistrate of this Court: that warrant has since been declared in a judgment of the Supreme Court to have been issued without jurisdiction. As a result of the search, criminal proceedings were instituted against one S. S. Karanje, the manager of the defendants' firm, for perjury and conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice: Karanje has absconded and those charges have in consequence never been tried. After the entry of this application certain affidavits have been filed on the part of the plaintiffs, made by employees of the defendant firm, in support of the plaintiffs' application. This is the evidence on which the application for a new trial is made on the ground that it discloses fraud on the part of the defendants in obtaining their judgment. The jurisdiction of this Court in Appeals is contained in the China Order in Council 1907, Art. 11, and the powers of the Court are there laid down to be those of the Court of Appeal in England, acting in the exercise of its ordinary appellate jurisdiction. To order a new trial is within those powers.

One of the grounds on which a new trial may be granted is that the verdict has been obtained by fraud. At the same time, as there is another remedy, I am bound to say that in a case like the present, this does not seem to me to be the most suitable procedure. The procedure approved in cases like Flower v. Lloyd and Cole v. Langford (an action to set aside the judgment as having been obtained by fraud) seems to me to be the better. And it is to be noted that in the case of Robinson v. Smith, to which we were referred for the procedure here followed, a new trial was granted on a matter which had not been in issue at all at the original hearing; and the case was therefore distinguished by Lord Wrenbury (then Buckley, L. J.) from the cases that had been cited to him. "It is impossible, and it is not the business of this Court to try to do it, for this Court to say whether there was fraud or no in the defendants' case in the Court below: it is not for this Court to weigh the possibilities or probabilities of the explanations offered by the defendants of certain matters alleged against them: that can only be done by a trial Court after proper cross-examination of all the witnesses. All this Court can do is to say if the evidence brought by the appellants is sufficiently strong to justify the Court in granting a new trial on the ground that, if that evidence is true, the defendants were guilty of fraud at the trial" (per Buckley, L. J., in Robinson v. Smith, at p. 713).

It is clear that a litigant who has obtained a judgment is by law entitled not to be deprived of that judgment without very solid grounds (Loreburn, L.C., in Dean v. Brown) or as is said by Pickford, L. J., in Robinson v. Smith: the fresh evidence must be very clear and strong. It is therefore necessary for me to consider carefully the evidence submitted on behalf of the appellants, which has been admitted before this Court, looking at the affidavits filed in reply. It must be borne in mind that the only issue at the trial was the cancellation or non-cancellation of these contracts: and that that is still the issue. It was clearly present to the mind of the Judge below that one side or the other was guilty of perjury and/or fraud, and hence his method of dealing with the case. The allegation of fraudulent entries in the compradore's books and in the contract book were gone into at the trial and the witnesses were cross-examined as to them. And the fact that the opium, the subject of these contracts, had been entered in a return to the Opium Combine as "bargained" cargo was fully discussed at the trial. The trial itself lasted for about four days and there has been no suggestion that it was in any way unsatisfactory: that the Judge misdirected himself or anything of that sort. But it is suggested that so much has come to light since the trial that fraud in the defendant case is shown. And the new material is as follows: One Shirazee, a witness of the defendants' demanded and received a very large payment for giving his evidence. Both he and the defendants thought the evidence important, but it was entirely disregarded by the Judge and the man's name was not even mentioned in the judgment. In addition there is no suggestion here that this man in any way told a false story. This large payment (and it is not denied) may and does call for explanation but by itself I cannot see that it constitutes clear and strong evidence of fraud. In addition the explanation tendered is not unreasonable. Then the compradore is said to have bargained for an extra commission of 5% on the result of this case. Here there is a direct charge of fraud as to this man; both he and his books were under suspicion at the trial, so that this new evidence is only a fresh factor in a matter already discussed. The allegation as to an extra commission is based on a copy telegram found in a press copy letter book on the search. It is said to be corroborated by the evidence of one Saurastri, an employee of the defendants, who was not called at the trial: his evidence was tendered during the argument on this motion and it was to the effect that the compradore's agreement for a 5% commission (put in evidence here by the defendants) which purported to have been made in 1914 was actually made for the purposes of this case and that the witness himself added a postscript to the letter, putting a wrong date on that at the request of his employers. This witness admits assisting in the fraud by putting this wrong date and to that extent he must stand discredited. But the fact that the compradore was to be paid for his work by a commission, large or small, is not surprising; and the copy telegram by itself, though it may require explanation, does not carry the plaintiffs far in the matter of fraud. Then new evidence as to the entries in this man's books is supplied by one Ching Tse-zung, also an employee of the defendants. He was called at the trial by the defendants on the question of these very books. He now swears that he then gave false evidence and that he made the entries at the request of the compradore after the action had been begun. On his own confession this man has told a lie on oath on this matter, and the most that can be said of him is that he is altogether unsatisfactory as a witness, and hardly one to be trusted on an application like the present. The search warrant produced the press copy letter book in which was found a return to India of contracts, dated in July, 1914 (long after the alleged cancellation), and containing the name of the plaintiffs. The witness Saurastri swears that this return was made by him from the "contract" book as one of "existing" contracts. The criticism I have already made upon this witness is to be remembered in considering his evidence; in addition, the existence of returns showing this opium as being the subject of a contract was considered at the trial and the explanation then given was accepted by the Judge. The nature of the return under discussion is as much open to the explanation then given of the return to the Combine of this cargo as "bargained" cargo as it is to the charge of fraud. Further the name of another purchaser whose contract had admittedly been cancelled and who had become bankrupt appears in the same return in exactly the same manner.

Saurastri then says that the "contract" book, which according to the trial had been sent to India in 1914 was here at the commencement of the case in 1915 and sent to India in response to a telegram asking for it. This book is important for it contains the original contracts and each is found with the word "cancelled" written across it in red ink, by Ghose, the former manager. Ghose was severely cross-examined as to the date when he made these entries and we know the book was in India then (Feb. 1916). This book was never seen by the defendants' legal advisers till it came back from India with the return to commission: and whether it were in India or here, it does not seem to me to be unreasonable that the firm in India, against which a very large claim was being made here, should wish to see the contracts or a copy of them sent from this place where they were originally made and where they were originally to be performed. But the most surprising thing is that Saurastri makes no reference to the condition of the book when he says it left here in July, 1915: he has never suggested that those words "cancelled" were not on the book at that time. Again, and it is worthy of comment, it does not conclude the matter; even if these entries were not made at the date sworn to by Ghose, it does follow that

(Continued on Page 4)

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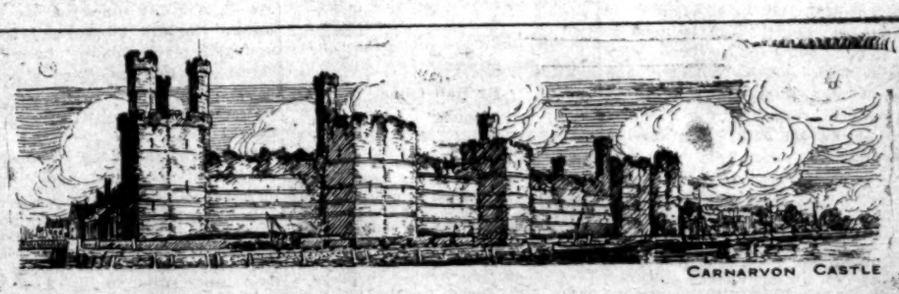
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GERMANS SELL STOCKS TAKEN ON INVASION

Far-Reaching Organisation Unearthed By French Secret Police

Paris, Nov. 29.—Commissioner Faralicq of the French Secret Service reported that a far-reaching organisation of German banks to market abroad securities and coupons which disappeared from the invaded districts of northern France and Belgium has been disclosed by inquiries into the case of Geobran Rabbat, a Syrian banker arrested at Geneve.

Rabbat was charged with having in his possession a quantity of Russian, Servian and French Government stock taken by Germans in occupied territory. He formerly was a banker in Paris. The French Government got track of Rabbat's operations through the sale for 20,000 francs (about $4,000) of coupons of Russian bonds belonging to M. Aumignon, who buried them in a garden at Termes in the Ardennes before the arrival there of the Germans.

Commissioner Faralicq reported that his inquiries had convinced him the organisation was in direct relation with German banks. The Swiss and French police already have seized in various places in both countries papers the examination of which will require a month. It is stated that coupons on securities valued at about 20,000,000 francs already have been cashed by unwitting buyers. One man, Loret y Soler, a Spaniard, has been arrested on the Swiss frontier. In a double-bottomed trunk in his possession were, it is charged, Argentine and Spanish securities worth 317,000 francs.

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I'D GIVE $2 FOR A NAP
IS SHE AN EGG? LIZZIE SHE WOULDN'T GIVE YOU YESTERDAY'S BREAD.
I HEARD THAT SHE WAS AS TIGHT AS A DRUM WITH CHANGE

INDOOR SPORTS.

TRYING TO BREAK UP A NICKEL ANTE POKER GAME WHILE A LADY EGG IS STILL OUT THIRTY CENTS.

'Cosmos' And Hall Caine Explain Peace Viewpoints

On January 10, THE CHINA PRESS published Hall Caine's reply to the series of articles by Cosmos, now appearing in this paper. The Cosmos series first appeared in The New York Times, a strongly pro-ally newspaper and Hall Caine's article was based on a digest of the first few of the series which had been cabled to London. The Caine criticism led to a reply by Cosmos, and to some enlightening correspondence between the two by cable. The reply of Cosmos follows:—

To Hall Caine:

By the courtesy of The New York Times I am able to make immediate reply to your cabled letter dated November 25. You have quite misunderstood the purpose of my discussions. This misunderstanding is doubtless due to the imperfect or partial form in which they have reached you. It may be due in part to the fact that, at the moment of their publication, there were made both in this country and elsewhere a number of expressions of opinion regarding the termination of the war with which my discussions may have been quite unjustifiably associated. The misunderstanding may be due in part to the caption under which they were printed.

I make no plea for immediate peace. On the contrary, I entirely dissociate myself from those persons and those movements which would urge, on humanitarian grounds, an immediate peace, even at the cost of the great objects of the war. Until those objects are gained and, having been gained, are secured for the future, this war cannot end in anything that would deserve the name of peace. Under such circumstances the result would be at best a new era of competitive armament and a new and desperate struggle, by the use of every means known to man, to gain a position of advantage from which to carry on another and equally terrible contest.

The starting-point of my discussions, assuming the certain defeat of Germany and her allies, is the belief that the time has come to consider whether the war may not be ended in the not distant future by an international agreement in which the United States shall participate. With a view to securing a basis for the discussion of such an international agreement certain definite proposals are being brought forward and examined in my contributions to The New York Times. It would be most helpful if, when these specific proposals have been read in full and carefully considered, it might then be pointed out how far, if at all, they may be made to serve as the basis of a future international agreement whose aim shall be to do everything that is humanly possibly to protect civilisation against a recurrence of the present calamity.

You are mistaken, too, in assuming that these articles have been written under the disadvantage of aloofness from the emotions excited by the war. While an effort has been made to keep any expression of these emotions from appearing in the discussions, this has been a difficult task because of the depth of the writer's feelings. No one to whom the cause of the Allies in this war does not make a profound emotional appeal is likely to be at all able to contribute to a discussion of the terms of a durable peace.

COSMOS.

To this, Hall Caine cabled the Following answers:—

By Hall Caine

London, November 29.

To "Cosmos":

By courtesy of The New York Times I have read your letter cabled on Monday, and I hasten to say that hardly anything could be less like the general purport of your articles, as made known to us by the digest published on this side of the ocean. That digest represented them as a peace kite, flown possibly in German interests, or at least capable of being turned to Germany's account. But my letter was not inspired by that injurious interpretation. On the contrary, it was suggested by regret that such language should be employed by a responsible organ of British opinion about a writer who was obviously sincere and in relation to a journal, The New York Times, which has published some of the most enlightening, searching, deeply felt and sympathetic articles that have appeared in any country during the period of the war.

My letter was also prompted by a desire to make recognition of the obvious fact that the United States could only be inspired by the noblest motives of humanity—against the manifest opposition of material interests—in initiating a propaganda in favor of peace.

Therefore I did my best to answer you on the high ground of moral law, not of military opportunity of necessity, frequently quoting the precise terms attributed to you and drawing no inferences from your argument except such as seemed to be fair to the general trend of it. In doing that I think I represented the spirit of our people, who are not ungrateful to America for what she is doing and would certainly not presume to banish the word "peace" from the vocabulary of the greatest of neutral nations, however little they may desire to use it themselves.

But if you feel that you have cause for complaint in the language sometimes held toward America in this country, I ask you to put yourself in our place. It may be true that the Junkers are not all in Germany, that the Huns are not all in Prussia, that boastful and overbearing threats are used here as well as beyond the Rhine, and that in the midst of the immeasurable suffering that has created by the war the loudest clamor against proposals for peace may in this country, as in the countries of our enemies, come from the warlike pulpits, heroic sofas, and invincible armchairs; but that is by no means that whole story.

Our people are a proud, brave, highspirited race, unaccustomed to defeat and unwilling to bear the shame of it. In times past we have known the full bitterness of dark and threatening hours. Less than three centuries ago after a period of world supremacy we saw the Dutch fleet riding triumphantly in the Thames. Less than two centuries ago on the eve of our greatest victories we saw our forces broken on land and sea.

But our national spirit has never been broken. We have never yet submitted to a disgraceful peace, and now, when we are, as we believe, the victim of a cruel and cowardly plot, when we are suffering with our allies and with some of the neutral nations, not excluding America, from every imaginable horror of treacherous warfare which inhumanity can devise or barbarity execute, we feel that it is not for us to prate about peace until it is near, and we know it to be right.

Let our enemies squeal for it, whether in bravado or fear. It is not in the spirit of our people to do so, whatever price we have to pay for our silence. That is the first trait of our national character, and not to know it is not to know our Britain—what it is and what it has gone through.

Some of us who have it for our duty to speak to our people through great newspapers from day to day or week to week have been made acutely conscious of this undying national characteristic. There are subjects we cannot discuss because our people do not admit that they come within the realm of question. There are eventualities we cannot contemplate because they are not believed to be within the region of possibilities, and above all such subjects and eventualities is the subject and eventuality of a peace that shall be premature and therefore dishonoring and dangerous.

On that question, in spite of all our sufferings, past, present and to come, the soul of our Empire is on fire. Hence the impatience and even suspicion with which some of the socalled peace talk of America has been received in this country, and hence, too, the misconception which, as your letter shows, sometimes prevails as to the scope and aim of it.

With the general trend of your letter, as cabled to me, I find myself in complete agreement. That when the war has been righteously ended (God grant it may be soon!) an effort ought to be made to establish an international agreement whose aim would be protect civilisation against the recurrence of such another calamity is a proposition that will commend itself to the vast majority of my countrymen, and it will seem to us to be fit and right that America should take the lead in this high enterprise as the one great nation whose power would command authority throughout the world, and whose hands are clean of the present crime.

But in joining your league of peace we should have no illusions. We should not necessarily think that we were promoting the peace principles of the founder of our faith. Those principles, as most of us understand them, are based on the cry that violence in whatever form employed produces violence, and that the only way to establish the rule of moral law is not to resist evil.

But we see that that doctrine may make martyrs and religions, not nations, and that your international league of peace would have to be founded on force. Like a civil government, it would depend in the final resort on the power behind it, and, therefore, be liable to deadlocks and breakdowns and some of the lesser dangers of present conditions.

On the other hand we recognise the difference that the force behind your league of peace would be a world force, not a national force. That difference would be fundamental. It would give us reason to hope that moral law would be allowed to operate in international disputes, and, therefore, an ultimatum like that of Austria to Servia would be impossible; that the rights of little nations would be considered apart from the power to enforce them, and, therefore, the violations of Belgium and the enslavement of her people would be unthinkable, and, above all, that such a world-war as we are in the midst of, involving incalculable sufferings to millions, would never again be undertaken after a few delirious days of intoxicating diplomacy, conducted in secret by a handful of men who are not all distinguished for intelligence or above the suspicion of unworthy motives.

If America in due time can bring to pass a coalition like that it will have rendered a service to humanity such as the world has hardly yet dared to hope for. So blessed a consummation would almost reconcile use to the immeasurable misery of the present frightful conflict by making us feel that for this reason God permitted it that, as once by flood, so now by fire, the world might be purged of the worst of its impurities; that He has allowed nothing to be wasted, no suffering, no sacrifice, and that through the grandeur as well as the sorrow of the time He has given to his stricken world a glorious resurrection. God grant it!

HALL CAINE.

In another, later letter, to the New York Times Cosmos considered what he described as "Important Points many have failed to note." He said:

To a number of letters that have reached me, written either in criticism or in commendation of my discussions now appearing in The Times as to the basis of that durable peace which all nations, whether belligerent or neutral, profess to desire, I should like to make brief acknowledgment and reply.

Let me repeat once more that these discussions presuppose the military and economic victory of the Allies over the Central Powers and the continuance of the war until it appears to be certain that an international agreement can be formulated which will, first, accomplish and make secure the ends for which the Allies are prosecuting the war, and, second, make every provision that is humanly possible against the outbreak of a similar international struggle in the future.

These discussions are addressed primarily to Americans, in the hope that public opinion in the United States may be led to inform itself specifically and in detail as to the precise ends of the war and as to the ways and means of accomplishing and making secure those ends when terms of peace are drawn up. The United States is a neutral participant in this war and is directly and profoundly interested in the outcome, not only on the field of battle, but in the realm of political ideas and policies. It was hoped, of course, that these discussions would be, as they are being, followed in Europe, in order that to some extent at least the mind of the United States and the mind of Europe might be assisted to meet, at least in some degree, in regard to the vital issues under examination.

Let me repeat once more that these discussions have not been written and printed as part of any pro-German propaganda for an immediate peace, and that they have no connection, direct or indirect, with any organisation or movement in this or other countries speedily to end the war on the basis of a drawn military battle. It is a mere coincidence, and not a fortunate one, that these discussions have been printed at a time when such organisations and movements are prominently in the public eye.

Let me suggest also that it would be more satisfactory and also more flattering if my correspondents would take the pains to read these discussions before either criticising or commending them.

COSMOS.

November 29, 1916.

British Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 3)

the contracts were not cancelled on the date put forward by the defendants.

The search also produced certain books which had not been produced at the trial: I have referred to the press copy letter book already. These new books contain entries relating to the plaintiff's contracts and it is suggested that they were deliberately concealed from the Court and that Karanje, the then manager, committed perjury in respect of their existence here. They were not disclosed to the defendant's own legal adviser and he has told us that he would have used them, had he known of them. These books do not show any settlement of the plaintiff's account, but again the same position is found as regards the account of the purchaser mentioned above whose contracts were admittedly cancelled. The value of these books in dealing with the issue of cancellation or no cancellation is therefore very small, and allowing that Karanje did swear falsely on this point, the truth would not have helped the plaintiffs; assuming, too, that the discovery of perjured testimony is enough to induce a Court to order a new trial. Then Karanje has absconded: that itself is a matter of suspicion, but suspicion is not enough to deprive a successful litigant of his judgment.

On the evidence put forward then I come to the conclusion that the allegations of fraud have either failed or are supported by evidence which is such that no Court can act upon it, and that too with practically no reference to the explanations that have been offered on the part of the defendants. And in the same way, I do not think that the cumulation of all these matters, each by itself insufficient to induce me to make the order asked, forms that solid ground for ordering a new trial which the law requires. The manner in which the case was dealt with by the Judge in the Court below, the fact that not a single one of the matters alleged here is fatal to the defendants' case even if proved true, and the nature of the evidence used here all confirm me in that opinion.

Costs were awarded respondents.

TRAVELERS CHECKS

SELF-IDENTIFYING Travelers Checks have become popular with the American public simply because they are useful. To carry your funds in the shape of Travelers Checks means two things: First, safety—because each check requires your signature to make it good. Second, convenience—for Travelers Checks are as good as gold, no matter where you travel.

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APOLLO THEATRE: Programme for January 13th and 14th.

MAY BRILLIANT
Chic Vocal Comedienne and Dancer
Introducing her latest successes

"THE CHIMES" A Shubert Feature in Five Acts
Played by Tom Terriss, the greatest exponent of Dickens on the English Stage, with his Dickens' Players. The scene is laid in and around London, during the year 1848. The character of "Trotty Veck," played by Mr. Terriss, is that of a "Ticket Porter," the forerunner of the "Boy Messenger" of today.

"Pathe's American and French Gazettes" depicting latest events of interest.
"Salemee Harem" Lonesome Luke Comedy.
"Absent Minded Snob" Laughable Comic.

Coming Soon!
THE MUSICAL SHIRLEYS
Novelty Instrumentalists

SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

THIRD FAR EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES

They Are To Be Held In Tokio From May 9 to 12; A Splendid Program

Word has just been received from the Contest Committee of Japan that the Third Far Eastern Championship Games between China, Japan, the Philippine Islands and Siam, will be held in the city of Tokio from the 9th to the 12th of May. The entire Olympic program is to be carried out:—Track and field sports, baseball, football, volleyball, basketball, swimming and cycling. In the track and field events the javelin throw is to be included for the first time.

China's Olympic Committee is preparing to send a large representative team which will be composed principally of Chinese students, and will have men entered in every event of the entire program.

Similar word comes from the Philippine Islands, so that as far as competition is concerned, the Third Championship Games will be as great a success as the Games which were held in Shanghai in May, 1915.

Japan has been making great strides in the development of athletics. During the past year a great many very successful athletic games have been held throughout the Empire. At a recent athletic meet at Osaka no less than 800 athletes competed. In the ten-mile run alone, there were 300 entered; 200 of the competitors finished the distance. This will give some idea of the interest that is being taken in the development of competitive games.

The Committee in China who have the responsibility of sending China's representatives is: Tong Shao-yi, chairman; C. C. Nieh, Chang Po-ling, Dr. Y. T. Tsur and J. H. Crocker, Hon. Secretary.

Shanghai Rifle Assn.

Monthly Circular for January

Annual general meeting.—Members are reminded of the Annual General Meeting to be held at the Town Hall (next to Gymnasium Room) on Monday, 15th inst., at 8.30 p.m. They are urged to take this date in their calendar and arrange to be present.

The business of the meeting should not be left to be allowed to fall entirely on the shoulders of the Executive Committee.

Committee.—Mr. R. W. Wells, an energetic member of the Committee, leaves us for an unlimited period, to offer his services to H.B.M. service, and we take this opportunity to extend to him our best wishes for a "Bon Voyage," a distinguished career at the front, and a safe return.

Monthly Competitions.—The January competitions will take place as follows:—Friday, 19th inst., 200 yds, Bisley targets, 1 sig. and 10 scoring shots.

Wednesday, 31st inst. 300 yds, Bisley targets, 1 sig. and 10 scoring shots.

From 7 to 9 a.m. on both dates. Note.—Members are kindly requested to enter their names in the Register Book, at the range, before proceeding to the firing point.

Ammunition.—Ammunition will only be obtainable on the range sufficient for the competition against cash at the rate of $8 per 100 rounds. Absolutely no chits or c/o accepted.

Absent Members.—Messrs. R. W. Wells and W. G. R. Murphy are placed on the list of absent members.

Resignations.—Rev. C. E. Darwent and Messrs. A. R. Bowdon and A. R. Paterson.

New Members:—

Mr. J. E. Cameron, "A" Co. S.V.C. British, c/o Mustard and Co.

Mr. H. Fetherstonhaugh, Engineer Co. S.V.C. c/o Reiss and Co.

Mr. F. W. Franz, American Co. S.V.C., c/o Getz Bros.

Address:—Members are kindly requested to notify the Secretary in case of change of address or leaving Shanghai.

Subscription 1917:—The annual subs. ($5) are now due. As the Assn. does not employ the services of a collector, members are kindly requested to forward same to the undersigned, c/o The Russo-Asiatic Bank, as early as possible.

R. S. A. Match Rifle:—Mr. R. W. Wells, on his departure for Home, has generously presented to "A" Co. British, S.V.C. to be raffled for the benefit of their Hospital Fund, his B. S. A. Match Rifle fitted with No. 9c Aperture Sight together with cleaning rest and two rods, and the members of the S.R.A. are invited to subscribe for chances.

The rifle is guaranteed to be in absolute first class condition, in all respects. Tickets (unlimited) may be had from the undersigned. Price $1.

By order of the Committee,
(sgd.) A. M. Collaco,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Shanghai, January 12, 1917.

Annual Report and Statements of Accounts: Members who have not received same are requested to communicate with the Secretary.

Paper Hunt

Sailors' War Orphans' Fund

The paper hunt in aid of the above fund takes place today at 3 p.m. The Stewards of the Paper Hunt Club are presenting a Cup to the winner.

Basketball — Indians Beat Athletics

In a most engrossing game played at the Town Hall, yesterday, the Indians defeated the Athletics team in their league fixture, by a score of 33-28. This makes them second in the final league standing, unless they fail in their game against the Portuguese Co. next Monday, which is not likely.

A good game was expected, and the fans were given a rare treat. It was so closely contested that at the end of half time and well into the second part the scores tied.

At the end of fifteen minutes play they were 14 all, the Athletics having the advantage in number of field goals, but in the second half the Indians were able to add 19 to their opponents' 14.

Swan started the score by shooting the first field goal, and he was the best shot for the Y.M.C.A. side, placing altogether 6 field goals. On the side of the losers Neergaard again came to the fore with 7 goals to his credit. Hening, who is usually a star among the forwards, could not do much in the first half. He was too well covered by Hall of the Athletics, but nevertheless succeeded in netting 4 goals.

For the Indians, Andersen and Roberts at guard were a strong defence, and many were the fruitless efforts of Mead and his men to pass them. Rasmussen retired at half time, and his place was taken by Sokaal, and during the second half, on the side of the Indians, McCloy was substituted by Starrett.

Mr. Stauffer, who acted as umpire, had a comparatively easy task with his whistle, as the game was clean and the fouls were few and far between.

The line-ups were as follows:

Indians:	Field Goals.	Foul Goals.	Total Points.
Swan, f.	6	3	15
Hening, f.	4	–	8
McCloy, c.	3	–	6
Starrett, c.	1	–	2
Andersen, g.	1	–	2
Roberts, g.	–	–	–
Total			33
Athletics:			
Mead, f.	4	–	8
Rasmussen, f.	1	–	2
Sokaal, f.	1	–	2
Neergaard, c.	7	2	16
Hall, g.	–	–	–
Wilner, g.	–	–	–
Total			28

Further League Games

The next league game is to be played on Monday, and will be between the Indians and the Portuguese Co., and the last game of the series will be between the B. Co. and the Athletics, to come off on Wednesday.

A match between the Buglers and a team called "Scrubs" composed of Americans has also been arranged at the Town Hall for next Monday.

Rowing Club Beats Wilmington

A game played at the Shanghai Rowing Club, between a team belonging to the Club and the U.S.S. Wilmington resulted in a win for the Club by 21 to 11. It was a very good game, and showed the Club team improving considerably. Their passing was good and the team work was much better. The Wilmington team was handicapped by the absence of Montgomery, their star forward.

The teams and their scores follow:

S.R.C.:	Field Goals.	Foul Goals.	Total Points.
Gardner, f.	2	3	7
Armstrong, f.	4	–	8
Neff, c.	2	–	4
Thacher, g.	–	–	–
Olsen, g.	–	–	–
Brown, g.	1	–	2
Total			21
Wilmington:			
Decker, f.	2	–	4
Meyers, f.	–	–	–
Burke, c.	–	1	1
Goldstucker, g.	3	–	6
Stabler, g.	–	–	–
Total			11

Helena v. Red Sox Today

At the Town Hall, today, the team from the U.S.S. Helena will meet the Red Sox, the game starting at 3 p.m. The Red Sox have been even further strengthened by the enlistment of Ollerdessen, Neergaard and Mead.

FAVORITE IN KIANGWAN DERBY DIES SUDDENLY

Modernism Collapses From Throat Disease; Offer Of Tls. 5,000 Refused

The favorite for the Derby Stakes at the China New Year Meet at Kiangwan died suddenly on Thursday night. The pony was Mr. Perchang's grey Modernism and it had so far been hotly fancied, by Chinese especially, for the big event of the second day. Tls. 5,000, it was reported, was offered for the pony some time ago, but this very high offer—almost a record in local circles—was refused by the owner.

As a result of the pony's death, Fairylight, Mr. Cire's pony, is quoted as first for the race. It will be remembered that Modernism, ridden by Mr. J. Johnstone, defeated Fairylight, ridden by Mr. Moller, in a match at Kiangwan recently. The trouble with Modernism was throat disease.

Today's Football

Skottowe Cup Competition

The Police and Football Club will play in the above competition at 2.45 p.m. today, on the Police ground. Referee: Mr. H. G. Boyling. The following will represent the S.F.C.—A. McLean, E. Thacher, M. Tonkin, F. S. Ward, P. Isherwood, W. T. Brown (Capt), H. N. Olsen, G. F. Forshaw, W. C. G. Clifford, D. Drake and A. H. Leslie.

Police—Macmillan; Quayle, Biggs; Clissold, Adams, Hamilton; Watson, Yorke, Robertson, Newman and Eite.

Municipal Schools v. S. R. C.

The Public and Hanbury Schools, who have combined forces for the Skottowe Cup, are having a practice game against the S.R.C. this afternoon, on the Recs' ground. The following will represent the Municipal Schools: A. Madar, B. H. Smith (Capt.), F. Whittsack, T. Roberts, J. Turner, E. Mears, A. V. White, L. P. Quincey, E. J. Cooke, A. Sofoulis and H. Hayward.

Reserve: G. Madar.

S.R.C. team from:—H. B. Ollerdessen, E. Turner, A. M. A. Hansen, Z. Stromberg, T. Wigton (Capt.), F. England, G. Norris, R. J. S. Brandt, T. W. R. Wilson, H. Dawe, G. Ferris, G. Madar.

S.F.C. 2nd XI. v. Customs R.C.

This second league match will be played on Hongkew Park at 2.45 p.m. today.

The following will represent the S.F.C.—L. Bertes, E. R. Bradley, H. J. Johns, A. Martin, J. Stellingwerff, S. T Clark, E M. Carisio, P. T. Hollander, C. S. Cheetham, G. Craigie Ross (Capt.) and C. Martin. Referee: Mr. C. Thompson.

A Game for Sunday

A match will take place at the Hongkew Park on Sunday between the Jewish Recreation Club and the Shanghai American Athletic Club. The game will be played on the East side, starting at 2.30 p.m. Referee: Mr. Madar. The teams:

American Association: Porterfield; Rosenfield and Desland; Ashley, Wootten and Langley; Stewart, Ollerdessen, Rasmussen, Oots, and Brewster.

Jewish Club: S. Moalem, H. J. Sanft (Capt.), C. Fuxman, R. Moalem, D. Abraham, H. Abrahams, J. Saltoun, R. Komaroff, G. Mislia, N. Nissim, and M. Foox.

Reserves, I. Whitgob, F. Saltoun, H. Whitgob.

'A' Co. British, S. V. C.

January Monthly Cups

The above competitions were fired on Friday morning, the 12th inst., the conditions being 10 shots and a sighter at 300 yards, Bisley Targets and scoring. The weather was very cold, but the light was good and there was practically no wind. The attendance was very poor, only 17 men turning up, only three of whom were "C" Class, and there was consequently no competition for them. The best scores returned were as follow:—

	Score.	H'cap.	Nett.
"A" Class:			
Sergt. N. Mathieson.	41	4.25%	39.26
Pte. J. E. Cameron.	39	7%	36.27
Pte. E. O. Wilson...	39	7%	36.27

Sergt. Mathieson wins 2nd leg on Cup and spoon for highest score; future handicap 7%.

"B" Class:			
Pte. A. E. R. de Jonge	39	—	39
Col.-Sgt. G. H. A. Snow	39	4.25%	37.34
Pte. G. Dunlop	39	4.25%	37.34

Pte. A. E. R. de Jonge wins first leg on cup; future handicap 4.25%.

Col.-Sgt. Snow wins spoon for highest score.

"C" Class:			
Pte. H. Robinson...	33	—	33
Pte. R. A. Russell..	32	—	32
Pte. R. Grimshaw..	16	—	16

No Competition.

Today's Hockey

Two League games are to be played off today. St. Xavier's v. Harlequins on the Widows' Monument ground and "B" Co. v. Public School Old Boys on the Cricket Club ground. St. Xavier's made an excellent show against the Harlequins in their previous match this season and if they are up to form a good match ought to be seen. "B" Co. 2nd are unfortunately unable to raise a team and the points therefore will go to the Sikhs.

League Table to date is as follows:—

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	For	Against	Points
Sikhs	6	5	0	1	35	8	11
"B" Co.	6	5	0	1	37	12	11
St. Xavier's ...	6	3	3	0	28	9	6
Harlequins ...	6	3	3	0	22	20	6
Public School (O. B.)	6	1	5	0	12	46	2
"B" Co. 2nd...	6	0	6	0	10	49	0

Public School v. 'B' Co.

This match will be played on the Cricket Club ground, starting at 2.45 p.m.

The following will represent the Public School:—F. Diniz, C. Bowern, C. Barradas, E. T. Nash, C. Collaco, A. Madsen, A. Levis, V. O. Remedios, W. Mooney, (Capt), G. D. Raeburn, E. Robinson.

St. Xavier's v. Harlequins

The above game will be played today at the Race Course, commencing at 3 p.m.

The following will represent St. Xavier's:—E. G. Sharnhorst, R. Robarts (Capt.), B. Vieira, B. Robarts, E. Leitao, A. Gomes, R. Canavaro, A. Leitao, H. J. Encarnacao, V. Machado, G. Silva.

REFORM BUREAU

Mr. E. W. Thwing, general representative of the International Reform Bureau, has been visiting Shanghai, and has given a new stimulus to the Shanghai Branch.

This branch has now been re-organised and the following officers have been appointed:

General Representative for Shanghai, Mr. Zee Vee-wai.

General Secretary, Mr. W. Y. Hsu.

Treasurer, Mr. Y. H. Bao.

In addition the following Committees are being arranged to carry on the local work of the organisation:—

1. Church Committee.
2. Publication Committee.
3. Anti-Opium Committee.
4. Temperance Committee.
5. Social Work Committee.
6. Anti-footbinding Committee.
7. Educational Committee.
8. Committee on Laws regarding Social Evils.

The office address is care of the General Secretary, W. Y. Hsu, A.262 Szechuen Road.

It is the intention of the branch to hold a large mass meeting in March to interest all classes in the closing of the opium shops, March 31st.

HSUCHOW CONFERENCE

Peking, January 11.—(Eastern News Agency).—With regard to the second Hsuchow conference, a responsible Government official has stated as follows:

"I could not dare to say whether the Hsuchow conference is going on, but Premier Tuan Chi-jui wired to Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, on January 10, to the effect that the office of President and the Cabinet is getting on quite well and gradually the Cabinet will be able to hold on as a responsible Cabinet. Thus, the Hsuchow conference should be suspended and the Vice-President is asked to effect the suspension

"Though there are rumors about the dissolution of Parliament, yet the Government is only able to act or administer within the stipulations of the law and not beyond and, in the provisional constitution or laws, there is no stipulation which gives the right to dissolve Parliament. Therefore it is absolutely impossible for the Government to dissolve the Parliament and the Vice-President is asked to tell the people not to have any misapprehension about it."

INTERESTING SUBJECTS FOR MONDAY'S DINNER

Prof. McElroy to Talk on Representative Government As Applied to China

The subjects on which speeches will be delivered at the joint meeting of the Saturday and University Clubs, at the Palace Hotel, on Monday, have now been announced.

It is hoped that guests will endeavor to arrive at 7.45 p.m., in order to meet the speakers who will be presented. Mr. G. A. Fitch, secretary, announces that over 150 of the 300 guests who can be accommodated have already reserved seats and those desirous of being present should book before noon today.

The subjects to be spoken on are as follows:—

Professor McElroy on "Representative Government as applied to China."

Dr. John A. Brashear on "Personal Reminiscences of Scientists."

Mr. Ambrose Swasey on "Some Instruments of Science."

Mr. John R. Freeman on "The Panama Canal."

The Hon. Tong Shao-yi will preside.

LAOHSIKAI DEADLOCK

The Sinwanpao reports:—Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on January 9, wrote to the French Charge d'Affaires to the following effect:—

"The proposed compromise measures of the British Minister cannot be accepted by China. The measures had been accepted by the ex-Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hsia Yi-ting, but were not signed and new measures have been agreed between you and me and signed by both and the agreement is valid and therefore I ask you that further instructions be obtained by you, from the Government at Paris."

The French Charge d'Affaires to Peking consulted with the British, Japanese and Russian Ministers to Peking and replied to Dr. Wu Ting-fang, on January 11, to the effect that the intention of France could not be changed any further and it was no use to ask further instructions and it was regrettable that the negotiations could not be a success. Thus the Laohsikai affair is again at a standstill.

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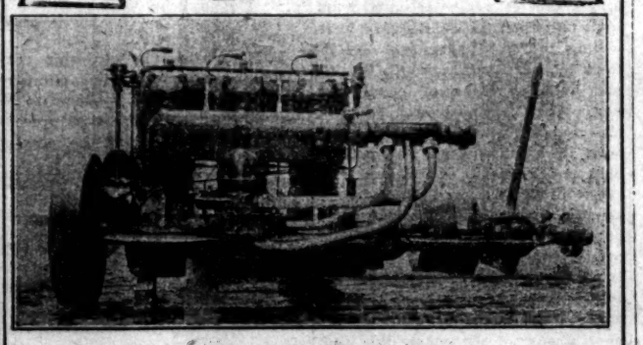

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WEATHER

In the North, southerly breezes, with mist or fog. In the South, moderate monsoon in our regions. Fine and rather milder weather, with variable and moderate breezes.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 13, 1917

Norway's Dilemma

(*Literary Digest*)

THE sympathy of neutrals in Sweden and Switzerland has gone out to Norway during the long-drawn-out negotiations with Germany upon the submarine issue. It will be recalled that in October Norway prohibited the submarines of any of the belligerent nations from using Norwegian territorial waters. Germany has regarded this order as directed against her, although she has accepted a similar order by Sweden without protest. As a result, Norwegian shipping is being sunk by German submarines while the matter is still in course of negotiation between Christiania and Berlin, though rumors of a settlement of the controversy are in the air, and the Copenhagen *Politiken* announces that Norway is prepared to modify her submarine restrictions in return for a more generous supply of coal from Germany. However that may be, Norway is still in a predicament which seems to promise her an unpleasant moment whichever way she may choose to escape. This is the trying situation in which Norway now finds herself as stated by one of the prominent Swiss papers, the *Journal de Geneve:*

"Norway is placed in a most cruel dilemma. If she does not comply with the injunctions of Germany her coasts will be blockaded and her commerce ruined. If she yields she compromises her neutrality and draws upon herself the anger of Great Britain and her Allies. Germany presents to Norway an ultimatum less grave in its consequences than that presented on August 2, 1914, to Belgium, but equally brutal, equally cynical, and equally contrary to all law. Such proceedings are a menace to all the small States of Europe, whose interest, dignity, and independence are at stake."

Sweden, too, seems to have adopted a sympathetic attitude, for the Stockholm *Aftonbladet* remarks:

"Public opinion in Sweden is in full sympathy with the Norwegian feeling of indignation. This sympathy is all the greater because the Norwegian order of October 13, forbidding to foreign submarines access to Norwegian territorial waters, which provoked the German protest and the violent attacks on Norwegian shipping, is practically identical with the step taken by Sweden by the orders of May and July last; in fact, it was copied from them."

Meanwhile, Germany seems determind to secure a settlement of the controversy favorable to her. The Leipzig *Neueste Nachrichten* writes:

"It seemed, from the decisions arrived at by the Norwegian war-insurance companies, that the Norwegians would heed the German warnings. This fresh news shows, however, that there are still Norwegian ship-owners who will not hear, but continue to render assistance to our enemies. These ship-owners must not be surprised if their vessels, loaded with contraband, are placed in the same category as enemy ships and are treated as such by our submarines. If one of these vessels should be sunk, official Norway will kindly refrain from raising an outcry about German retaliation. A country that helps our enemies and not us has forfeited the right to be considered neutral."

Still stronger are the expressions of the semi-official Berlin *Lokal Anz iger*, which says:

"What the Norwegian Government has decided regarding the war-submarines we do not know, but should it adhere to the regulations which it published a few weeks ago it will soon be enlightened by us that we do not attribute any legal power to these regulations, and we shall therefore ignore them. The Norwegian Government thus will be confronted with a serious situation if in spite of that, it insists on its measures which are contrary to international law."

Nor do Germany's diplomatic representatives in Norway show any tendency to speak honeyed words locally. The Christiania *Dagbladet* publishes an interview with Dr. Michaelis, the German Minister to Norway, in which he states that—

"Germany can not tolerate any special treatment of war and merchant-submarines by neutrals. Norway is the sole neutral which, by special instructions, has conveyed the impression of adopting the views of the Entente.

"Germany is permitted by international law to defend herself with all her powers against Norwegian ships carrying contraband, which prolongs the war; and the recent food crises in Great Britain, France, and Russia have shown that Germany is on the right path. Germany will not be deprived of the sharp weapon she possesses in the submarine. On the other hand, Germany will always respect Norway's really difficult position, and the most we expect of really independent Norway is that she does not treat German warfare and German economic problems differently than those of the enemy."

In the Allied press a storm of protest has risen against the sinking of Norwegian ships, especially during bad weather. Among some 175 Norwegian ships sunk by Germany since war began, the case which has excited most angry comment is that of the *Ravn*, whose crew were left in two open boats a considerable distance from land. The Copenhagen correspondent of the London *Daily News* reports that—

"In a heavy snow-squall the captain's boat disappeared. The first officer's boat was half-full of water, while the men were rowing for thirteen hours. Two of them dropt dead while rowing, and a third went mad. The first officer had a hard time in urging the sailors to continue their struggle for life. Late at night they reached the shore on a desolate spot, where they had to remain in the open till daylight in a snow-storm. During the night two more men died from exhaustion. In the morning the party reached Teribeskoei lighthouse. All searches for the captain's party have been without result."

Mr. Erich Lilienthal takes up the matter in the official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, and explains that the Norwegian sailors run these risks with their eyes open, having allowed themselves to be bribed by "England, the Great Corrupter":

"If they had not succumbed to this temptation, they could hardly have avoided admiring the patriotism and devotion of the German submarine-crews, who face such discomfort and danger to destroy Norwegian ships. They would realise, in spite of their own losses, that Germany is the representative of a higher morality."

This remark has drawn an acrid reply from *The Westminster Gazette*, which, with the memory of recent Zeppelin raids over London in mind, writes:

"As the mother sees the dead body of her little baby, her emotions must be those of admiration for the patriotism and devotion of the Zeppelin crews, who face such discomfort and danger in order to drop the death-dealing bomb. She must realise, despite her loss, that the German sky-pilots who have killed her child are the representatives of a higher morality. Even as we write this it seems like a parody, and yet it is all only current German mentality, vouched for by a thousand instances."

The Glory That Was

In Alexander's glorious day
The nations had no peace
Until they bowed their erstwhile proud
And haughty knees to Greece.
But now that Alexander's gone
Each nation is allotted
Two turns a week to catch the Greek
And have the beggar swatted.

A Fool Mule

Marysville correspondence San Francisco Chronicle

Jeremiah Jackson, negro hostler and a former member of the United States cavalry, was kicked by a mule yesterday. The mule kicked Jackson on the head and broke its leg. The mule was shot today. Jackson is back at work.

Our Dreadnoughts of Both Types Must Have High Speed

(*New York Sun*)

The question as to armor and speed of warships reminds one of Stockton's perplexing story of "The Lady or the Tiger." One thing is certain, we cannot have our cake and eat it too; we once and for all decide the relative importance of gun power, speed and armor in our capital ship construction. For a ship of a given cost and tonnage it is impossible to demand a maximum of all the above characteristics; they must be adjusted not in accordance with personal opinion but according to well recognised principles of naval warfare.

It goes quite without saying that gun power must not be sacrificed on board our heavy fighting ships. This is the end itself. But to decide between the other two, there is the cause of all our difficulties. Superior speed enables a warship or a fleet to engage under advantageous terms and refuse battle under terms of disadvantage; to gain tactically advantageous positions during battle and to concentrate more quickly than a slower enemy, thereby having a wider possible limit of dispersion. A ship with its vital parts heavily shielded with armor is similar to a pugilist whose vitals are well protected by his muscular development; on the other hand, we cannot pursue the simile any further, for muscular development does not decrease necessarily the prizefighter's agility.

By heavily coating a warship with armor we do sacrifice speed, and in consequence the group of which it will be a unit is deprived of all the advantages enumerated above. Of what use will be our gun power if we cannot force our enemy to fight except upon terms of disadvantage to us? Can we be sure that our armor will always counteract this handicap?

It is an interesting historical fact that this question in a somewhat different form arose several centuries ago when Great Britain was engaged in breaking the backbone of the French and Spanish sea power. The latter nations sacrificed speed to gun power; they built their ships of the line to carry many guns of a large calibre. The enormous size of their ships made them difficult to sail and especially to maneuver quickly. Once overtaken by a faster fleet they were forced to fight, but being able to hurl a greater weight of metal from each unit than the enemy they were willing to fight under such condi'tions. Great Britain found that if she built warships of equal gun power her enemies would avoid action except when in superior numbers. The consequence was, actions between the fleets of England and those of France and Spain were usually indecisive. England then began to build warships that could outsail and outmaneuver the enemy. Once having accomplished this, the actions soon became decisive; the faster English ships concentrated upon a part of the enemy line and, as it is termed, annihilated it in detail. England in those days sacrificed gun power for speed. It is, then, not at all odd that she should in this hour of trial, harkening to a decision which brought victory to her centuries ago, be willing today to sacrifice armor, not gun power, for speed in order to accomplish this identical purpose.

The battle cruiser is not, as many have claimed, an offshoot from the battleship; it is a big sister to all the cruisers, evolved in an effort to reach the battleship's offensive and defensive power while keeping cruiser speed. The consequence has been that its gun power is less and armor thinner than the battleship's. The United States has not built battle cruisers; her defensive ideas have caused her to follow the methods employed by France and Spain. Now finally having decided for a vessel of great speed carrying many heavy guns, why should we consider this type of cruiser at all? Is not the name battle cruiser misleading? Is it not more in accordance with the reasons for the decision to call these vessels battleships? If we think of them as battleships, we shall be less likely to commit the error of giving them fewer guns or guns that are of a lighter calibre.

It is understood that our battleships appropriated for this year are to carry eight 16 inch guns and our battle cruisers ten 14 inch guns.

No nation can afford to build a battle cruiser or high speed battleship and leave it out of the battle line. That is the most important of its duties. We therefore must arm it for that vital service. Having given it high speed by sacrificing some armor, then while in the battle line it must be capable of giving more punishment than it receives. This can be accomplished in two ways: with a heavier calibre of gun than its opponent in the enemy line or else with a greater number of equal calibre guns.

Once we have started sacrificing armor for more and heavier guns and increased speed, where can we place the limit?

In the battle of Jutland the three British battle cruisers sunk were destroyed by magazine explosions. The shells doing the damage were fired by German battle cruisers and not as has been stated in the press, by German dreadnought battleships. This information seriously upset the officials in Washington who were not fully convinced in the beginning, and an appeal was made to several well known battle cruiser advocates to see if their opinions had been shaken by the results of the fight. It has been reported since that the British battle cruisers owed their destruction to faultily designed turrets that permitted the flame of an exploding shell inside a turret to find its way to the magazines. The engagement was at its height and fire was most rapid; doubtless there was a train of powder from magazing to the breech of guns. This of course could have occurred equally well on board the most heavily armed dreadnought. Ammunition supply should break joints, and safety precautions practised in peace are to be used in battle. To disregard them will ever be dangerous, if not fatal, and no amount of armor can possibly secure safety.

The submarine during the present war has arrived to strengthen the argument for faster battleships. The U-53 is said to have a surface speed of eighteen knots and to be capable of maintaining that speed for several thousand miles. Our future battleship fleet must have a sustained speed greater than eighteen knots; in fact, it should be not less than twenty knots, in order to allow for progress in submarine engines. Armor is of no value against the submarine torpedo. High speed has become, then, the second important characteristic.

A high speed dreadnought fleet, not battle cruisers, should be America's decision. To accomplish this armor only can be sacrificed. What amount of armor should be retained? A recent report from Europe says the British Admiralty has cancelled all contracts for armor plate. We are about to spend $10,000,000 upon a Government armor plate factory.

England's lead in battleship construction embodies the offensive idea of warfare and is shown to be correct from both historical precedent and the results of the present war.

A Call From the Isle of Guam

The Governor of Guam a few days ago asked the Navy Department to send ten toads, and the Navy Department, having not so much as a tadpole, passed the request on to the Department of Agriculture.

This is, perhaps, the first official invitation ever extended to the Bufonidae and would indicate that the family is climbing up. It suffered for centuries under Shakespeare's censure "ugly and venomous," a slander which, it appears, he did not take the trouble to investigate but accepted on the word of one old Doctor Lupton. The toad, in fact, was once in very good society. Three of them were the device on King Clovis's banner and were miraculously changed into the three lilies of France when brought face to face with the heretic army of King Candat.

The toad is invited with its whole family and all of its belongings to settle down upon this little Pacific island. It is expected to engage in agriculture, its special mission being to eat the snails that are causing an epidemic among the cattle. The bigger the appetite the better, a qualification exactly the opposite asked of the ordinary farm hand.

But several years ago American agriculturists discovered the value of the toad and began protecting it. Every garden now has its master toad and group of assistants just as it has rose bushes and other flowering plants. The supply is scarcely equal to the demand; for while the grown toad has only one enemy, the snake, the eggs are destroyed by all kinds of creatures, newts, turtles, birds and fish. Each toad is thus the survivor of a regiment of tadpoles.

It is feared that, as much as the Department of Agriculture would like to help Guam, it will be unable to do so in this particular. This country needs its toads.—*New York Sun.*

All Want Peace: What Must Be Its Basis?

By A Distinguished Publicist

(*Eighth Article*)

To the Western World, and to Americans in particular, Russia seems a far-away land. It is a land of mystery. Its huge size, its geographic uniformity, its phenomenal natural resources, its heterogeneous populations, its many and difficult languages and dialects, its unusual calendar, and its strong religious feeling all give it a character of its own. Occupying more than one-sixth of the globe's land surface, Russia constitutes a twentieth century bridge between the older East and the newer West, and it combines in itself striking characteristics of both Orient and Occident.

Stirrings in the body or in the limbs of this huge leviathan are long in being recognised and still longer in being understood by the outside world. Russia's participation in this war and her direct relation to one of the most important questions that the war must settle make it necessary to gain some notion of the part which she is likely to play in the world of the future and of what the results of this war may bring to her.

The Latin, the Anglo-Saxon, and the Teuton have made their distinctive contributions to our common civilisation, and it is already possible to appraise them with some definiteness. The Slav, however, has yet to make his full contribution to the general store of the world's intellectual and political capital. Significant words were spoken by Count Mouravieff when he said: "I believe that Russia has a civilizing mission such as no other people in the world, not only in Asia, but also in Europe. . . . We Russians bear upon our shoulders the new age: we come to relieve the tired men." This is a fine picture and a stirring prophecy.

The present war has not only put hopelessly out of date the various arguments and considerations that have for a century been brought to bear on what Europe knows as the Eastern question, but it has forced to the front with striking clearness the one dominant fact that, in the interest of a durable peace, Russia must control the straits which lead from the Black Sea to the Aegean. Not to give this control to Russia would mean, first, that her people, restless and in large part economically icebound, would not feel that the conditions of peace were permanent; and, second, it would mean the possibility of the extension at any future moment of Germany's political system and Machtpolitik to the Balkan Peninsula, to Asia Minor, and beyond. It is just because these facts are clearly understood by the Allies that military and naval operations have been, and are being, carried on in the south-eastern theater of war. The importance which Germany and her allies attach to them is made evident by the fact that commanders of the high competence of Falkenhayn and Mackensen are conducting in person the operations against Rumania.

It has more than once been hinted that the German Emperor holds the conviction that some day the world will divide itself into two great camps, the one speaking the Slavonic and the other speaking the Anglo-Saxon and Germanic tongues, and that the great yellow races of the East will join the Slavs and so bring the world face to face with a contest between two widely different and historically opposed civilisations. If this was a shrewd forecast ten years ago, it is far less likely now. Russia is increasingly Western in thought and in domestic policy. The rigid censorship, more severe than ever since the outbreak of war, keeps from us an exact or complete knowledge of what is taking place in the political and social order of the Russian Empire. It would be no less cruel than ignorant to suppose that Russia is a nation given over entirely to corrupt officials and to a barbarous police, to irreconcilable socialists and to law-breaking anarchists. Catherine, who in this respect played for Russia somewhat the same part that Frederick the Great did for Prussia, introduced into Russian life and thought some of the personal, literary, and philosophical influences which aided so effectively in bringing on the French Revolution. These influences have been at work in Russia ever since. They have been colored and modified by the economic and social conditions prevailing there, and they have taken on some of that sombreness and sentiment which are revealed in Russian literature, Russia art, and Russian music. The progress of internal political development has assuredly been slow, and it has met with many and hard setbacks, but with the traditional forms of local self-government to build upon it has in later years made some substantial advances. There can be little doubt that the events and necessities of the war have aided this movement materially, and it is more than probable that when Russia unites with her allies in establishing the terms of a durable peace she will, at the same time, be able to announce significant changes in her internal organisation and policies.

Those who have not known Russia may take encouragement from the recent words of M. B. Bourtzeff, active and influential in every Russian progressive movement. "Even we," he wrote, "the adherents of the parties of the Extreme Left, and hitherto ardent anti-militarists and pacifists, even we believe in the necessity of this war. This war is a war to protect justice and civilisation. It will, we hope, be a decisive factor in our united war against war, and we hope that, after it, it will at last be possible to consider seriously the question of disarmament and of universal peace. . . . To Russia this war will bring regeneration. We are convinced that after this war there will no longer be any room for political reaction, and Russia will be associated with the exisiting group of cultured and civilised countries."

The Tsar's manifesto of October 30, 1905, furnishes the point of departure for further progress in the development and definition of Russian civil liberty. The first article of that manifesto reads: "The population is to be given the inviolable foundation of civil rights based on the actual inviolability of the person, freedom of belief, of speech, of organisation, and of meeting." It will, therefore, in all likelihood be a more unified, a more vigorous, as well as a freer and a more tolerant Russia that will emerge from the present conflict. Prince Gorchakof once said: "La Russie ne boude pas; elle se recueille." A kindly and sympathetic world hopefully awaits the result.

It has been said of the Eastern question that it has as many heads as a hydra. The present war has been the Hercules which has cut off all these heads but three. These three remaining heads are: first, the organisation of the peoples of the Balkan Peninsula on the basis of nationality under an international guarantee of their national security; second, the erection of a barrier against the possible extension of German Machtpolitik to Asia Minor and its adjoining lands and seas, the Drang nach Osten, and, third, the possession of the Bosporus, the Dardanelles, and the adjoining shores by Russia as a necessary element of her economic independence and her national security.

The first of these topics need not be further discussed. It is covered by what has already been said as to the application of the principles of nationality and protection of the rights of small nations. The second is one of the necessary results of the present war. From one, and a very important, point of view the Allies are fighting, not the German people, but to prevent the extension over other lands and other peoples of those political theories, doctrines, and practices which the German people have for the time at least made their own. If there is to be a durable peace, and one which will justify the sacrifices that the Allies have already made, then every door to a systematic and studied extension of Germany's political influence must of necessity be locked. In Germany this suggestion will be denounced as one more example of the Einkreisungspolitik from which she has already suffered so much. It must, however, be borne in mind that in these discussions all possible emphasis has been laid upon the maintenance of the open door in international trade. German trade, therefore, would be in no wise hampered if these suggestions were followed, but the active propaganda in other countries on hebalf of German political ideas and German political control would be stopped. This policy would remove the greatest present cause of move without introducing a new one to take its place.

The third topic appears to be vital to Russia and, therefore, to the peace of the world. A glance at the map and a modest knowledge of political and economic history will explain the persistence of Russia in seeking access to the seas at points that are open to navigation throughout the year. From her central plains she has thrown out three arms or tentacles, one of prodigious length, with a view to the uninterrupted use of the ocean highways by her commerce. The Trans-Siberian Railway has been thrown across the steppes of Asia in order to reach the Pacific. Russia's diplomacy in regard to Persia, to British India, and to Turkey has steadily had in mind to secure an outlet to the waters of the Persian Gulf. The third arm or tentacle is reaching out through the Black Sea to the Bosporus and the Dardaneiles. With Russia established there, under the international conditions which these discussions propose, her economic independence would be secure, the world's sources of food supply would be greatly increased, and the principles for which the Allies are fighting would gain a material guarantee of the first importance.

It is already assumed in Russia that both England and France will agree, at the conclusion of the war, to the annexation by Russia both of Constantinople and of the adjoining straits. In March, 1915, the important liberal journal of Moscow, Russkia Viedomosti, published an article by Prince Eugene Troubetzkoi, which is known to have exercised a very strong influence in Russia, and to have given expression to the prevailing opinion among all classes in the empire. Prince Troubetzkoi flatly says that the only solution which fairly meets the nation's interests is that Constantinople and the straits should become Russian. A like opinion has been expressed by M. Miliioukoff, whose leading position among the Russian Liberals is well known.

It would appear, then, that before long some of the most serious blunders of both British and Russian diplomacy in the nineteenth century may be remedied and the whole world be the gainer thereby. Mr. Gladstone assailed Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury for having spoken at the Berlin Congress in 1878 in the tones of Metternich, and not in the tones of Mr. Canning, of Lord Palmerston, and of Lord Russell. He insisted that their voice was not heard in unison with the institutions, the history, and the character of England. Was he wrong?

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By George McManus

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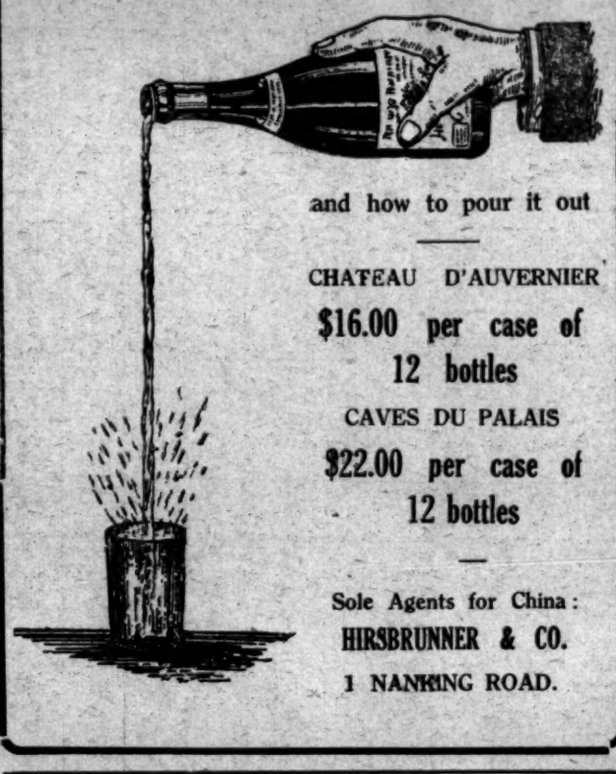
I'VE FILLED DIS HOT-WATER BOTTLE WITH A NICE COLD PINT FER YOU..
JUST HOLD IT UNDER YOUR COAT AN' YOU'LL GIT IN THE HOUSE WITH-OUT SUSPICION—
JERRY- YOU'RE A LIFE SAVER:
I'M GLAD YOU'RE HOME!
MR. JIGGS- I'M GLAD TO SEE YOU- ALLOW ME TO PIN THIS ROSE ON YOUR COAT FOR HELPING US IN OUR CHARITY WORK-
O—W! THERE GOES THE WATER BOTTLE!

Neuchatel White Wine

(A Swiss Dry Wine)



and how to pour it out

CHATEAU D'AUVERNIER

$16.00 per case of 12 bottles

CAVES DU PALAIS

$22.00 per case of 12 bottles

Sole Agents for China:

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.

1 NANKING ROAD.

Daily Home Magazine Page

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Matrimonial Fables

The Husband Who Never Complained

By Dorothy Dix.

ONCE upon a time there was a Wife whose Husband never complained of her Faults, or told her that her Extravagance was Ruining him, or Regaled Company with Funny Stories about the Bad Bargains she had made.

This filled all the Women of her Acquaintance with Envy and Wonder.

"We do not understand how Mrs. Blinks has got her Husband so Hypnotized that he does not even seem to Perceive her Weaknesses," they said to one another, as they Foregathered at Afternoon Bridges, "for she is no Better than the Balance of us. We do not Observe that she makes a Burnt Offering of herself on the Kitchen-Stove, nor have we Ever Missed her in the Bargain Rush where we Fight with each other over Things that we do not want when we get them Home.

"Neither does she let her Duty as a Wife and Mother Interfere with her Belonging to Clubs, going to Matinees and Tea Dances, and we Opine that she has Bought just as much Smuggled Lace at a Dollar a Yard from a Shipwrecked Sailor as she could have got for 10 cents a yard in Sixth avenue as the balance of us.

"Yet while our Husbands continually Lambast our Follies, Her Husband hands her as many Compliments as if he were not Married to her."

At last, unable to Endure their Curiosity Any Longer, they went to Mrs. Blinks and thus addressed her:

"Tell us, we pray thee," they said, "how you have Put this Thing Over and Induced your Husband to put the Soft Pedal on Your Faults while he Blows a Trumpet about your Virtues."

"When I was about to be Married," replied Mrs. Blinks, "I went to a Soothsayer and asked her the Secret of how to be Happy though a Wife.

Like a Charm

"'My Child,' the Wise One replied, 'in every Family there is a Hammer Thrower. Beat your Husband to the Job. Keep him so Busy Defending his own Faults that he will never have Time to Obsêve your Weaknesses. Farewell.'

"I laid these Sagacious Words to Heart, and they have worked like a Charm. When I Fall for French Confections and Imported Millinery I do not wait for the Bill to come in and to have my Tender Feelings Lacerated by my Husband's Remarks thereon.

"On the contrary, I begin Discoursing about the Wicked Wastefulness of a Man spending so much Money on Cigars, and Figure out that if he would give up Smoking in a Few Years we could Buy a Large Block of Buildings in the Heart of the City. This puts me in the Piker Class as a Spender and keeps my Husband from having the Nerve to say a Word about the Cost of a Few Rags of Clothes as compared with the Money he Burns up in Tobacco.

"Nor do I, as so many Foolish Wives do, make my Husband punch the Time Clock when he comes in of an Evening. I am Glad when he stays out late Occasionally for then when I have Tarried too long at a Bridge Party, or Tea Dance, before he can begin to Remind me that I should be at Home seeing to Dinner, instead of Gadding Around, I merely Remark that at Least I did not stay out until Three g. m., and that makes it seem Advisable to him to Change the Topic of Conversation.

"I also spend Much Breath Discoursing about the Cost of Golf and how Much Time it takes a Man away from Business, and the Dangerous Acquaintances a Man makes on the Links, and it requires so much Argument and Time on my Husband's Part to explain to me that a Little Amusement is Necessary to Ease the Strenuous Strain of Modern Life, and that a Tired Business Man needs the Fresh Air and Exercise, that he has no Leisure to find Fault with me because I have the Matinee Habit and like to go to Afternoon Cabarets.

"There is no Way to make a Man Blind to his Wife's Weaknesses that is so Effective as Keeping his own Faults so Closely before his Eyes that he cannot see her Blemishes. I have pursued this Policy and it has Resulted in Great Peace for me."

Moral: This fable teaches the Advantage of not Marrying a Perfect Man.

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS

F. 126 Bubbling Well Rd.

have opened a new receiving office at 6A Broadway

(Scotch Bakery)

"Rusticide" *ready for use.*

Black Bituminous Coating for use on Iron, Steel and Zinc.

Rust-resisting, and withstands salt and fresh water, chemical fumes, dilute acids and alkali.

—For—

Shipwork, collierywork, metal chimneys and all iron work in proximity to fumes of sulphur, carbonic acid and chlorine. Specially suitable for ironwork structures in tidal waters where the combined influences of immersion, weather and sun have to be combated.

Not *a decorative article.*

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.

SHANGHAI

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Give your baby the right food during the first twelve months of his little life and the chances are that he will grow to be a sturdy child.

All over the country you will find healthy babies whose wise mothers have brought them up on BORDEN'S "EAGLE BRAND" pure milk from healthy cows.

For nearly sixty years used as a safe, easily-prepared baby food.

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY,

AGENTS FOR CHINA.

Dr. John Goddard

Optician

Refracting and Manufacturing

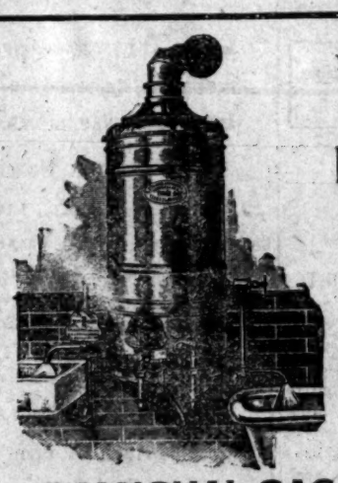
Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.

36, Nanking Road



You can get a ready supply of

Hot Water At Any Time

by using a

Gas Wafer Heater

which can be hired from the

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

For particulars apply to

Engineer's Office 5 Thibet Road.

or Showroom 29 Nanking Road.

Getzbest Pure Food Products

Fresh stocks just received, Sold by all dealers

GETZ BROS. AND CO., INC., SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, MANILA

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 12, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate @ $2 3/8 = Tls. 1.20 @ 72.3 = $1.67

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate..	71.90
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	—
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3/5 1/4 = Tls.	5.81
Exch. @ 72.3 = Mex. $	8.05
Peking Bar .....Tls.	310
Native Interest	.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver .....(36 1/4 d. 10th)	
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. $	476 1/2
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-5 1/4
London	Demand	3-5 1/8
India .....(nominal)	T.T.	252
Paris	T.T.	478
Paris	Demand	478 1/8
New York	T.T.	81 3/8
New York	Demand	81 7/8
Hongkong ...(nominal)	T.T.	70
Japan	T.T.	62 1/2
Batavia	T.T.	198 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.		3-6 3/16
London .....4 m-s. Docy.		3-6 11/16
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.		3-7
London .....6 m-s. Docy.		3-7 1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	494
New York	4 m-s.	84 3/4

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY

£1 = Hk. Tls.		5.21
Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs		5.33
" " 1 = Marks		†4.36
Gold $1 = Hk. Tls.		1.10
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen		1.78
" " 1 = Rupees		2.88
" " 1 = Rouble		2.99
" " 1 = Mex.		$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, January 12, 1917.

Official

New Eng. Tls. 12.26
Telephones Tls. 86.00
Almas Tls. 13.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50
Batu Anams Tls. 1.60
Consolidated Tls. 3.50
Dominions Tls. 12.25
Dominions Tls. 12.50
Java Consolidated Tls. 21.00
Kamuntings Tls. 7.00
Kapayangs Tls. 30.00
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.05
Ziangbee Tls. 6.20
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 116.00

Sharebrokers Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, January 12, 1917.

Official

Butu Tls. 1.65 cash
Langkats Tls. 22.00 cash

COTTON GINNING REPORT

U. S. Output Up to Dec. 1 Totaled 10,359,346 Bales

Washington, December 8.—Cotton ginned to December 1 amounted to 10,359,346 running bales, including 177,662 round bales and 101,620 bales of Sea Island, the Census Bureau today announced. Last year 9,703,619 running bales, including 93,361 round bales and 77,165 bales of Sea Island, were ginned to December.

Ginnings by States, prior to December 1, were: Alabama, 506,714; Arkansas, 999,184; California, 19,868; Florida, 46,999; Georgia, 1,694, 398; Louisiana, 120,575; Mississippi, 726,205; Missouri, 51,073; North Carolina, 567,136; Oklahoma, 743,875; South Carolina, 832,141; Tennessee, 318,086; Texas, 3,404,344; Virginia, 23,161; all other States, 7,587.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

SAYS CHINA THREATENS JAPAN'S LEAD IN SILK

Government Expert Tells Of Great Strides Made In The Trade Here

The silk trade of China has made such great advances recently that China is becoming a serious rival to Japan for the lead in the world's silk trade, according to Mr. Shibafuji, an expert of the Government Silk Conditioning House, who recently gave an interview on China's silk trade to the press. Mr. Shibafuji says that in spite of the great impetus given to Japan's commerce by war conditions, China has kept pace in the silk trade, and is now the second silk exporting country of the world.

"I should like to draw the attention of readers to the vast strides made in China in the silk trade," said Mr. Shibafuji. "China will continue to advance in this trade and will be one of Japan's keenest rivals. The latest statistics show that the exports of raw silk through the ports of Shanghai and Canton are over 200,000 bales, about one-half of Japan's total exports. China now ranks next to Japan. Among the world's raw silk exporting countries. The exported goods are of inferior quality and do not rival our trade today, but the conditions of today will not be those of tomorrow: China's silk industry is capable of great improvement and when once such a movement is taken up, the Japanese producers cannot take the same optimistic attitude, but must always be alert.

"China is not a new silk industrial country, its history is far older than Japan's and yet her industry is as crude and primitive as it could be; thus many believe that her development is hopeless, at least, for years to come. I do not think this is so; she is acting; the situation of the world today has given her the impetus.

"The chief market for Chinese raw silks is Europe; its inferior quality finds no favor in the United States. But with the war and the decreased orders from Europe she is obliged to open a market in America and to do so, she needs to make a change in her products to meet the standards of that market. The tendency has improved the Chinese output to a vast degree. On the other hand, the American silk manufacturers are taking this as a welcome turn, for it adds to their supply market. Hitherto eighty per cent of the American demands were supplied by Japan and, it was a natural thing that the Japanese prices served as the barometer of the silk market. Therefore, it is a matter of course that the Americans desires to see the progress of the industry in China in order to break Japan's monopolistic position.

"To this end, the Silk Manufacturers' Association of America met in New York, in 1915, to adopt a plan to develop the industry in China. As the first step, they invited the Chinese Minister and Consuls to the factories, to show them the need of reforms in Chinese silk and beyond that the possibility of such a course. The Chinese Minister reported to his Government the desires of the American manufacturers, at the same time presenting to the Chinese producers the necessary changes to be made. The same opinion was sent to the Peking Government by American traders in Shanghai. The Americans have not only pointed out to the Chinese the evils, merits, and scope of the future of Chinese silk industry but have set up concrete means toward such a change. The Eagle Company of America co-operating with four or five other American companies has established in Shanghai the Eagle Trading Company, which is buying raw silk for its factories. Not only is the firm buying, but it is also lending capital for the developing of silk yarn industry. From this one instance, alone one can imagine the vast amount of American capital entering China since the outbreak of the war.

"In view of the influx of American capital into China the United States is gradually expanding its influence in various directions, thus dwinding our opportunities in that country. Therefore, even from the standpoint of the sericultural industry alone, the future of the Chinese industry will have a great effect on Japan's industry. There are many suggestions to meet such a turn of things, but my views are these:

"Before sufficient capital from the United States is extended to China let the Japanese capitalists invest in the development of the Chinese silk industry in co-operation with the Chinese. Let the Chinese see that with our co-operation both can reap advantages gradually contributing to the progress of the industry of that country. To realise results, a combination of our capitalists, traders and sericulturists must first be formed.

"It is welcome news, therefore, that Japanese capitalists are planning to invest in China, at this moment. I desire to see a large amount invested. The sericulturists must aid the Chinese industry with their art of cultivation and business experiences and lastly, the exporters must extend the Chinese conveniences towards the export of the product. Such is the only method by which the two countries can come to an understanding in order to harmonise our diplomatic relations with that country."

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. L. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, January 10.—Today's Rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 11 3/4 d. paid.
January to June: 2s. 11 1/2 d. sellers.
Tendency of Market: Dull.

Last Quotation, London, Jan. 9:—
Spot: 3s. paid.
January to June: 3s. value.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from Singapore, regarding the rubber auction held on January 10:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$151 per picul equivalent to 2s. 11d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—$150 per picul equivalent to 2s. 10 3/4 d. in London.

Market opened very dull, closed at best. Catalogue 869 tons, sold 422 tons.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, January 10.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were as follows:—

Tenders for Bills:
Highest price 1s. 4 5/32d.
Tenders at 1s. 4 5/32d.
Receive 66 per cent.

Tenders for Transfers:
Highest price 1s. 4 1/4 d.
Tenders at 1s. 4 1/4 d.
Receive 66 per cent.

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 12.000.000

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 12.000.000

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.....	$635 B.
Chartered.....	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	Tls. 4.90 B.
Cathay, pref.....	Tls. 5
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$375 B.
North China.....	Tls. 152 1/2 S.
Union of Canton.....	$945.
Yangtsze.....	$255 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$155
Hongkong Fire.....	$375
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref... } Indo-China Def.... }	Tls. 128
"Shell".....	108s.
Shanghai Tug (o)...	Tls. 18 1/2
Shanghai Tug (f)...	Tls. 50
Kochien.....	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.....	30s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 1.
Raub.....	$2.40
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	$127 S.
Shanghai Dock.....	Tls. 87 B.
New Eng. Works....	Tls. 12 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf....	Tls. 75 B.
Hongkong Wharf....	Tls. 85 1/2 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 87
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 85 1/2 B.
Weihaiwei Land.....	Tls. 3.
Central Stores.....	$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)..	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 167 1/2
E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 105
International.....	Tls. 72
International Pref....	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 80
Oriental.....	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 118
Sung Yik.....	Tls. 15
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 6 S.
Yangtszepoo Pref....	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23
China Sugar.....	$126 B.
Green Island.....	$11.80 S.
Langkats.....	Tls. 21 1/2 B.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz.....	$15 B.
Jewellyn.....	nil
Lane, Crawford.....	$90 B.
Moutrie.....	$35
Watson.....	$6 3/4 B.
Weeks.....	$18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Amherst.....	Tls. 1 1/2
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 5 1/2
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 38
Batu Anam 1913....	Tls. 1 3/4 S.
Bukit Toh Alang....	Tls. 5.10
Bute.....	Tls. 1.70
Chemor United.....	Tls. 1.60 B.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 16
Cheng.....	Tls. 3 B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 3.40 B.
Dominion.....	Tls. 12 B.
Jula Kalumpong....	Tls. 8
Java Consolidated...	Tls. 20 1/2 B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1.10.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 29 1/2 B.
Karan.....	Tls. 16
Kota Bahroe.....	Tls. 10 1/2
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20 1/4
Padang.....	Tls. 16.20
Pengkalan Durian...	Tls. 10
Permata.....	Tls. 4 3/4 B.
Repah.....	Tls. 1.60
Samagagas.....	Tls. 1.05 B.
Seekee.....	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.60 B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 15 B.
Shanghai Kiebang...	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 8
S'hai Malay-Pref....	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang....	Tls. 1 3/4 B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 1.60
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 11 3/4
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
S'hai Kalantan.....	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban..	Tls. 1
Taiping.....	Tls. 2 1/2
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 105 B.
Tebong.....	Tls. 20 1/2 B.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 1 3/4 B.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber..	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 10
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams....	Tls. 81 S.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 20 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	8s. 30
Shanghai Mercury...	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 86 S.
S'hai Waterworks....	Tls. 265

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for January 11 was 110 tons."

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their weekly Cotton Market report:—

Chinese Cotton.—The opening of the Cotton market after the New Year Holidays has brought in a great change in the situation locally and from a weak market we have today a strong and bullish one, in sympathy with the renewed activities both in New York and Liverpool. While local consumers generally are keeping aloof at present, the sellers are likewise conspicuous by their absence, and if the market can be firm a few days before the China New Year Holidays more especially when money is so tight, how much more will the situation be improved after the Holidays when Chinese generally are in a better position to finance themselves. Under the circumstance we cannot help but holding Bullish views and we certainly advise our friends to buy any cheap lots that come in their way. Tone of the market, Firm.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown	20.20
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal..	8.00
Price of Mid-Americans	11.49
Price of Mid-Americans last reported	10.96

Tone of market, Firm.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. March	18.63
Price of Mid-American. May	18.90

Tone of market, Steady to firm.

Agricultural report 1,105,000 bales.

Indian Market:—
(March/April shipment)

Broach	74
Hinganghat	72 1/2
Yoetmal	89 1/2
F. Bengal	58
Akola and Nagpur	70

Firm.

H. K. and S. Bank Dividend

The Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a telegram from the Head Office stating that, subject to audit, the Directors will recommend at the forthcoming meeting:—

Subject to deduction of Income Tax:

A final dividend for the year of £2 3s. per share.

Bonus in addition to dividend of 10s. per share.

Added to Silver Reserve..	$5,000,000
Written off Bank Premises Account	7,500,000
Provision for depreciation of securities	6,000,000
Carried forward to next half year abt.	31,500,000

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1917

Date and Place	Per	China	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Sailing
Today									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	s9.00	..	c8.00	..	..	5.00	..	4/30
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, Honolulu U. S. and Europe	Nippon maru	..	..	..	..	s6.00	..	..	6.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U. S. and Europe	Nippon maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	
Hongkong and Canton	Anhui	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong	Anhui	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Wuchang	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Japan Ports	Hakuai maru	noon	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.30*
Hongkong and Canton	Monteagle	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.30
Foochow	Poochi	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Japan and America	Empress of Japan	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.30
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, S. A. and Europe	Empress of Japan	..	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	3.00
Ningpo	Klangteen	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan, U. S. A. and Europe	Nippon maru	..	..	..	4.00	..	..	..	3.30
Japan via Nagasaki and Vancouver	Empress of Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	s4.00	3.30
Japan via Nagasaki	Hakuai maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	c12.30	noon
Hongkong and beyond	Monteagle	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.00	7.30
Chefoo	Via Tsinan	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Amoy and Swatow	Hsinkong	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	6.00
Tomorrow.									
San Francisco via Japan & Honolulu	Nippon maru	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	(15th)
Japan via Nagasaki & San Francisco..	Nippon maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	s4.00	3.30
River Ports	Kiangyung	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Monday, January 15									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	s9.00	..	c8.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Swatow	Kwongsang	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Swatow	Kwongsang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Sunning	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Kiangyu	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Tuesday, January 16.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	(15th)
Wednesday, January 17.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	c8.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Japan via Moji	Kumano maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	s5.00	8.30
Thursday, January 18.									
H'kong, Southern Ports, Australia the Straits Ceylon India Europe via Suez	Armand Behic	..	4.30	..	..	..	..	..	4.00
S. ports Straits, India, Europe & U.S.A	Armand Behic	..	..	s5.00	..	..	..	..	4.30
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shangtung	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Japan ports	Hakuai maru	noon	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.30*
Friday, January 19.									
Japan via Nagasaki	Omi maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	s5.00	8.30
Saturday, January 20.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	c8.00	..	..	..	..	..

An asterick (*) denotes a.m.

A Money orders on France and Foreign countries issued daily till noon. Parcel post per French mail s.s. Armand Behic will close at noon on Jan. 17.

B Postal money orders and parcel post until 6 p.m.

C Mail closed 3 to 3.30 p.m. Registration 3.30 p.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcels 4 p.m. and money orders 12 noon on previous day.

E Registration 8.30 p.m. Supplementary mail closed at 7 a.m. following day.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcels 3.30 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

G Letters and boxes with declared value noon. Parcels and money orders 11.30 a.m.

H Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcels and money orders 3 p.m.

I Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcels 4 p.m. and money orders 9 p.m.

British Post Office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 3.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A Supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post office.—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 8 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.	Close Daily. a.m. p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places ...	7.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	3.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River ports	11.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places	2.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	4.30
Soochow, Wushih, Changchow, all River Ports and North China	9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.	
Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow).	6.30 and 8.00 daily.
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing and Sioashan)...	1.00
Shanghai-Woosung Train.	Close Daily.
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang).	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hanchow train, 2 p.m., Sundays only.	

Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m. p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow	3.30
Launch	close daily. a.m. p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen ..	7.00 3.00
	10.45 5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku...	3.00
Minghong and Nankiao..	2.30
	12.00
Hunchow, Nanxing and Linghu	11.00
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	3.00
	11.00
Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00 5.00
	10.45 3.30
Chowpu	11.00
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang.....	3.00
Tachang	7.00
	11.00
Courier.	
Kiangnan Arsenal..	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Siccawei & Tsipao...	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon.
Chwansha	7.00
	2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Foot Boat.	

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial: Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
C. E. Anton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,600,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Ts'ngtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $300.000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking,	Tientsin,	Newchang.
Mukden,	Changchun,	Harbin,
Dairen,	Tsinan,	Tsingtau, Kaifung,
Hankow,	Ichang,	Shanshi, Wuhu,
Yangchow,	Chinkiang,	Nanking,
Shanghai,	Hangchow,	Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen,

etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,931,774.11
U.S.	$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds . 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Sh. Tls 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital .....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager
7 Nanking Road.
9757

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on January 9, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-20
cod	„	20-25
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.00-2.50
Duck	„	40-60
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	1.00-1.20
Hare	„	35-40
Partridge	„	35-40
Pheasant	„	60-70
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	„	30-40
Wild Geese	„	40-45
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb	6-8
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	8-16
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	„	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-2.40
Parsnips	per lb.	4-5
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$6.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.70
Bran	„	$1.90
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 13.00
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 17.40
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER
Chief Inspector.

GERMANY TOTTERING ASSERTS MALLETERRE

Feels She Is In Tight Corner And On Verge of Defeat, French General Argues

ALLIES 'SOUND THE TOCSIN'

Last Phase of Struggle About To Begin And It Will Be Terrific

Paris, December 12.—General Malleterre has written the following concerning peace:

"The German wireless has sent throughout the world bulletins of victories of the imperial armies in Rumania, and again affirming the invulnerability and invincibility of Germany and the weakness of the Entente Allies. At the same time German agents are urging peace. This is a strange contradiction. The more the Germans are victorious the more they talk peace. They appeal to the humane sentiments of neutrals and invoke mediation. Humanity and mediation—what a derision, what a satire!

"The truth is Germany feels she is in a tight corner and on the verge of defeat. She counts on the weariness of the Allies and the pressure of neutrals, particularly the United States. The Allies, thanks to the magnificent resistance of France, have been able to improvise war manufactories which exceed today those of Germany, and which next year, despite the colossal increase which Germany intends to give this Winter to her forces of destruction, will surpass her output still further. The Allies keep their superiority of numbers, despite their sacrifies of life, and maintain their domination of the sea, despite the submarine.

"If there were to be neither victor nor vanquished, if Germany consented to evacuate the invaded countries, would not the Allies none the less be vanquished? They would remain weakened by losses and ruins and subjected to a terrible economic and military regime worse than before the war whereas Germany would regain her strength more quickly, having suffered less and not having been invaded. In a few years she would recommence under better conditions her attempt at world domination. Would not the United States then be threatened?

"The supreme appeal to her national energies, as also her mendacious maneuvers for speedy peace, show that Germany feels herself in danger. Make it well known in America that the tocsin is sounding in the allied countries. The last phase of the struggle is about to begin. It will be formidable."

General Malleterre, who after being incapacitated for field service owing to a wound received in the battle of the Marne was made Governor of the Invalides, the famous Paris home for old and infirm soldiers, and is the only man in the French Army authorised by Joffre to write about the war, cabled to The New York Times, on May 4, 1915, an outline of the general conditions on which France only would agree to peace.

Germany, he said, must be confined once more within her normal frontiers; her expansive force and economic ambition must be reduced to fair proportions, she must rid herself of the Prussianism as exemplified in the Hohenzollerns, "that has intoxicated her" and be made to realise "her true destiny in the midst of peaceful Europe."

Germany's frontiers, he continued, "are the Rhine in the West and Poland, resurrected, in the East. France throughout her history has always regarded the Rhine and the Alps as her natural eastern frontier. The Rhine, which Caesar's fingers marked as Gaul's fittest boundary, has been France's steadfast aim, whether Royalist, Imperialist, or Republican.

"This condition is absolute, Germany must be limited by the Rhine, prevented from future aggression by our occupation of the strongholds of Cologne, Coblentz, Mayence, Mannheim, and Strassburg. When France has once received as her due Alsace-Lorraine, then it will be the task of the Peace Congress to arrange for the distribution of the other Rhine Provinces."

Of Germany's curtailment on her Eastern frontier, General Malleterre wrote: "Russian Poland, Galicia and East Prussia must form a new Polish kingdom, together with Posen and the greater part of Silesia."

Of the second indispensable condition of peace, the elimination of the Hohenzollern dynasty, he wrote:

"Kaiser Wilhelm has inherited all the vices and ambitions of this predatory dynasty. Defeat must produce the downfall and disappearance of this murderous family, with which will vanish its barbarous militarism, its tyranny of bodies and souls, and its monstrous conception of Pan-Germanism."

As to Germany's allies, the General said that their fate would be decided before the Peace Tribunal "inspired solely by the right and justice for which those composing it had have fought."

Amusements

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads.

PROGRAMME
Saturday and Sunday, 13th & 14th Jan., 1917.

"BLACK LILY GANG"
Detective Drama in 2 parts.
The latest and most wonderful production. The cleverness of both the detective and the head of the gang, the nerve-racking incidents in the play, the final unravelling of the mystery of the hidden plunder, the amazing revelations at the end of the story, go to make up a plot so beautiful that missing this picture will be the everlasting regret of all.

"CHASED BY BLOODHOUNDS."
John Bunny Comedy in one part.

"BETWEEN LOVE AND HONOUR."
A fine little drama. Love or Honour? Which?

"THE FIREFIGHTER'S LOVE."
A drama of Love.

"BILLY'S BLIGHTED CAREER."
An L-Ko comedy, featuring Billy Ritchie.

"THE PLUMBER."
A Keystone farcical comedy.

Dress Circle Seats..... 30 cts. only.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME ON MONDAY, 15th Jan.

2,000,000 PEOPLE

attended the 500 Picture Theatres of London during the First Three Days of the Exhibition of the Picture that has made everybody sit up and take notice.

"THE SUBMARINE PIRATE"

IN FOUR PARTS

Submarines, Torpedo boats, Marine Explosions, Broadsides, Etc., Etc.

THRILLS! THRILLS!! THRILLS!!!

EVERY MINUTE EXCITING

Absolutely the most Tremendous Motion Picture the World has ever seen.

SEE AND DECIDE FOR YOURSELF.

Learn the Truth

See it at the VICTORIA THEATRE

Tonight, January 13th

To be exhibited for two more nights only

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 13	P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 13	..	Tacoma	Hawaii maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 14	5.00	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
" 19	P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 25	..	New York via Panama	Toyooka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb 3	P.M.	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 3	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
" 3	D.L.	New York	Eurybates	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 13	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 17	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 19	A.M.	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 13	1.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	..	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 14	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Porthos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 14	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 15	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 16	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
" 18	A.M.	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 19	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 20	A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
" 23	..	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Takeshima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan 13	..	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 24	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	A.M.	London etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb 1	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	..	Liverpool via Cape	Telamon	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	A.M.	London etc.	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	A.M.	London etc.	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 2	..	Genoa etc.	Glenamoy	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 13	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 13	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 13	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
" 14	..	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 14	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 15	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	D.L.	Hongkong Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	..	Takao, Foochow via Keelung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 16	D.L.	Swatow	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 17	P.M.	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
" 18	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S
" 19	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 16	3.30	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 16	D.L.	Dalny	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	A.M.	Dalny	Isshin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 17	9.00*	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 17	A.M.	Dalny	Saitsu maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 17	D.L.	Tsingtao	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 19	6.0*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 21	..	Tsingtao and Dalny	Keeling maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 13	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 14	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 15	noon	Hankow and Swatow	Kaigan	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	noon	Wuhu, Swatow	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 15	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 15	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 16	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 16	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 17	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	M.M.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 17	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 18	M.N.	do	Tatoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 18	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 19	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 19	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	D.L.	Hankow and Swatow	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Jan 12	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Jan 12	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
Jan 12	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 12	Hongkong	Glenturret	4696	Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
Jan 12		Tjiliwong	4745	Dut.	H.-C.T. Co.	KMAW
Jan 12	Japan	Tosa maru		Jap.		
Jan 12	Chinwangtao	Sishan	1290	Rus.	K. M. A.	KMAW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan 12	Vladivostock via Nagasaki	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 12	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 12	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 12	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12	Swatow	Linan	1352	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	Australian ports	St Albans	4119	Br.	G. L. & Co.
" 12	Hankow etc.	Tachi maru	1828	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 12	Japan	Wada maru	2069	Jap.	Bradley & Co.
" 12	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.NCo.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
YTPDW	Nov. 30	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1393	8	159	Brotherton
KND	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
6p	Dec. 21	Yangtsze	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	4	54	Loftin
KND	Dec. 10	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	245	6	29	King
BNS	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Jan. 13 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, Jan. 15 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Hsinkong, Capt. Halkett, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Maki, will leave on Sunday, Jan. 14, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Maki, will leave on Sunday, Jan. 14, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hasan left Foochow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Chefoo for Shanghai via Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 16th instant.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Hongkong for Ningpo and Shagnhai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Kaigan from Hongkong is expected to arrive here tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Hangchow from Hongkong is expected to arrive here tomorrow.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia arrived at Nagasaki at 8 a.m. yesterday, sailed for Manila at 5 p.m. and is due to arrive at the letter port on Tuesday the 16th instant.

The C.P.O.S. R.M.S. Monteagle arrived at Moji on Jan. 10, at 9 a.m. left Moji on Jan. 11, at 1 p.m. and is due at Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew wharf today, at 8 a.m. She will be despatched for Hongkong tomorrow at 5.30 a.m. Heavy baggage must be on wharf by 4 p.m. today for examination.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails to the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan will leave the Municipal jetty at 5 p.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Nippon Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

Siccawe. Weather Report

11.—Heavy anticyclone prevailing over South China, but with lessening intensity: the temperature becomes slowly wilder everwhere.

12.—Very fine weather.

Barometer falling S.E. breezes.

Meteorological Readings

Friday, January 12, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	779.46	779.88
" Inches	30.69	30.70
Variation mm. for 24 h	0.85	†1.66
Variation mm. for 12 h	†0.17	†0.39
Wind Direction	NNW	NNW
Wind Kilom per hour	6	9
Wind Miles	3.7	5.6
Temperature Cen.	7.°4	0.°3
Temperature Fahr.	18.7	51.4
Humidity %co	78	60
Nebulosity; 5-10	0	0
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Rev. Father R. P. Bonard.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Linan for Swatow:—Capt. Sommerville and Mr. Holm.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.

Carmarthenshire	Dec. 28
Cyclops	Dec. 9
Glenogle	Nov. 27
Katori Maru	Dec. 6
Kaga Maru	Nov. 12
Kamo Maru	Dec. 24
Kashima Maru	Dec. 13
Mereinoshire	Dec. 3
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
Nankin	Dec. 12
Ningchow	Dec. 26
Novara**	Dec. 24
Oanfa	Dec. 14
Pyrrhus	Nov. 10

For Marseilles, etc.

Amazone	Dec. 15
Athos	Jan. 2
Polynesien	Dec. 1

For Vancouver, etc.

Empress of Asia	Dec, 2
Empress of Russia	Dec. 31

For New York

Egremont Castle	Nov. 20
Eurymedon	Dec. 23
Kanagawa Maru	Nov. 22
Tsushima Maru	Dec. 12

For San Francisco, etc.

Ecuador	Jan. 7
Korea Maru	Dec. 2
Siberia Maru	Dec. 16
Tenyo Maru	Dec. 21
Venezuela	Dec. 15

For Seattle

Canada Maru	Nov. 20
Henrik Ibsen	Nov. 1
Manila Maru	Dec. 13
Mexico Maru	Jan. 7
Shidzuoka Maru	Jan. 8
Tamba Maru	Dec. 24

**With English Mail.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Jan 11	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Jan 4		Brodvale		Br.		10 p
Jan 10	Hongkong	Bayard	1006	Nor.		
Jan 11		Burrumbeet	1166	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 30	Chinwangtao	Erivan	2395	Rus.	R. V. F.	10 p
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Jan 6	Japan	Fujisan maru	1276	Jap.	R. D. Co.	MBKW
Jan 9	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Jan 9	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Jan 11	Amoy	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 11	Japan	Hawaii maru	5480	Jap.	A. T. Co.	
Jan 11	Japan	Hakuai maru	1464	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D
Jan 2	Hongkong	Kwongsang	1437	Br.	J. M. & Co.	BI
Jan 9	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 18	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co	8 p
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Dec 15	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Jan 7	Hongkong	Phemius	4268	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Jan 8	Chinwangtao	Patriot	1427	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Jan 8	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	3869	Jap.	N. Y. K	B VIII
Jan 9	Hankow	Tehhsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Jan 10	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C.I. & E.L. Co	CEPW
Jan 11	Japan	Teucer	8650	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Jan 7	Chinwangtao	Yei maru	2735	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW

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S.S. "Venezuela"	Feb. 13	Mar. 4
S.S. "Ecuador"	Mar. 12	Mar. 31
S.S. "Colombia"	Apr. 6	Apr. 25

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

1917		1917	
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	13 Jan.	MONTEAGLE	18 April
MONTEAGLE	7 Feb.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	13 May
EMPRESS OF ASIA	17 Feb.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN	26 May
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	17 Mar.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	9 June
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	31 Mar.	MONTEAGLE	21 June
EMPRESS OF ASIA	14 April	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	7 July

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.

Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,

Tel. 131 and 132 Shanghai.

T.K.K.

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To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	tons	Jan. 14	1917
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 19	"
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	"	Feb. 3	"
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000	"	Feb. 13	"
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	"	Mar. 1	"
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 9	"
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	" 23	"
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	April 5	"
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	"	" 19	"
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000	"	May 1	"
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	"	" 15	"
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 28	"
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	June 8	"
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 22	"

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FEB. 3, APRIL 14, JUNE 26.

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FOR HONGKONG

JAN. 17, APRIL 1, JUNE 12.

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe, London.

	Tons.		
SUWA BARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Jan. 26
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Feb. 11
HITACHI MARU	13,500	Capt. S. Tominaga,	Feb. 18

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	Feb. 19, 1917
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Mar. 11, 1917

NEW YORK (Vice Panama.)

TOYOOKA MARU	15,000	Capt. T. Shinomiya,	Jan. 25, 1917

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

From Kobe.

KAMAKURA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. N. Kawashima,	Jan. 20, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Jan. 13
YAMASHIRO MARU...	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Jan. 18
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Jan. 20
TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. T. Oishi,	Jan. 23
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Jan. 27

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Jan. 18, 1917
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Jan. 25, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Jan. 15, 1917
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	

FOR HONGKONG.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

Leave Hongkong.

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Takeda,	Jan. 16, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Feb. 13, „
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Soyeda,	Mar. 20, „

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 1330 = 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916 and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102
B. s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2204	1950	1620
2345	1132	635		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1850	1700	720
2350	1137	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1225	650		arr. Tientsin-East dep	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2250	524	arr. Mukden dep	2400	-	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1558
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1501	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	223	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1512
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	340	1311
1315	053	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1258
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	0.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1958	1442
1204	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1948	1422
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16 B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2009	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2235	a. Tsiningchow d.	525	1125	1853	638	1215	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | = train runs on Thursday only. 230 | = train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SENATORS SKEPTICAL AS TO PEACE OUTLOOK

Majority Expect Rejection Of Germany's Offer—What America Should Do

Washington, Dec. 12.—Members of the Senate, and especially members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, were very guarded this afternoon in their comments on the terms supposed to have been proposed by Germany as a basis for ending the war. While most of the men who were willing to express themselves regarded any peace proposals by either group of belligerents as a hopeful sign, there was little disposition among those most closely in touch with foreign affairs to regard a proposal such as that attributed to Germany as likely to be at all satisfactory to the Allies or to bring peace visibly nearer.

At best, the general impression seemed to be, the Chancellor's move could have only a very distant and indirect influence toward ending the war. Few had any hope that the Allies would do anything but reject the present offer summarily, and they felt that if the terms as reported this afternoon proved authentic, providing for the establishment of a separate kingdom of Poland and leaving Servia in Austria's hands, the only permanent benefit that could come from the offer would be the opportunity it would afford for a more general discussion of a basis of settlement.

In the eyes a few members, a proposal of this kind from Germany could be regarded not as a sincere offer of peace, but rather as a political and strategical move to influence neutral opinion. She could have no hope, they argued, of securing the consent of the Allies to such terms, but by making them public now, when the effects of her campaign in Rumania were fresh in the minds of neutral observers, she might hope to place herself in the position of a generous victor and place the blame for the continued prosecution of the war, with its attendant loss of life, on the Allies.

Phelan Praises Germany's Attitude

A diametrically opposing view was taken by another group and was voiced best, perhaps, by Senator Phelan of California, who said that, while he was unwilling to discuss in any way the terms proposed until he was sure of their authenticity and could study them carefully, be believed it an act of decided moral courage on the part of Germany to make a peace offer at this time. "It is courageous," he said, "because it might be regarded as an admission of weakness for her to suggest peace at this time, and I believe she deserves much credit for indicating the possibility of peace, whether the terms prove ultimately suitable as a basis of negotiation of not."

On the question of the position the United States might take in the situation created by Germany's offer, and the manner in which it might affect the chances for direct mediation by the President, there was a diversity of opinion. The majority of the men interviewed this afternoon believed that Germany's action had not changed this nation's position, and that, while a proffer of this Government's good offices should be made as soon as it seemed to have a chance of success, it would be futile at present. Although there were two or three advocates of immediate action by the President, the sentiment was widespread that the question of the time for making an offer of mediation should be left to the State Department, which could judge most effectively as to when such an offer would be most likely to succeed.

Senator Stone of Missouri, the Democrate Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relation, said that he was very glad to see a movement from either side toward peace, and that he believed there was nothing in the present attitude of the Allies which should prevent the United States from tendering its good offices to the belligerent powers; but he added that he did not wish to express any opinion about the advisability of such a move at the present time. So long as American interests are involved in the conduct of the war by the belligerents, Mr. Stone holds the Allies can hardly regard as impertinent a tactful offer of the services of this country to bring about peace.

Pomerene Professes Skepticism

Senator Pomerene of Ohio, another Democratic member of the committee, was inclined to distrust any peace terms which might be proposed now on either side. "I do not believe any of the belligerents are sincere in any proposals they may make now for the restoration of peace," he said, "although I am speaking without knowing of the authenticity of these terms. Mediation, I believe, should be left entirely to the discretion of the President and the diplomatic staff."

Senator Borah of Idaho, a Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he wished in no way to be placed in the position of discouraging efforts for peace, but he believed that the situation would have to change very materially before it could be regarded as near at hand.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, Republican, said he believed there would have to be a decisive victory on the side or the other before peace proposals would have any practical result.

Both Senator Weeks and Senator Harding of Ohio, Republican, expressed a hope that the first serious peace suggestions would contain a proposal for disarmament.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota, Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, when the terms suggested in afternoon newspapers were outlined to him, said immediately that he regarded them as hopeless.

Several Senators, most of them Republicans, in discussing the terms outlined this afternoon commented especially on the Balkan situation. The creation of a separate kingdom of Poland, they pointed out, with the incorporation of Servia in Austria and the extension of German influence through the Balkans meant that Russia would be practically the only loser in territory, at least, under such an agreement.

Turkey, they asserted, would be practically a vassal of the German Empire, and her retention of Constantinople would therefore be a tremendous blow to Russian ambition and to the hopes with which Russia began the war. They regard Russia, therefore, as the chief obstacle to a peace agreement under the proposed settlement, rather than France or England, who would be in some measure placated by the evacuation of Belgium and Northern France.

Perhaps the most optimistic view, although expressed with reservation in view of the uncertainty about the exact details of the Chancellor's speech, was given by Senator Commins of Iowa, Republican. "I regard it as a hopeful sign that it is even suggested that they stop fighting," Senator Cummins said, "and I hope the proposal will lead to negotiations which will result in peace." His colleague, Senator Kenyon, also thought the Chancellor's speech a good sign, and said that he believed if there was any possibility that this Government could expedite the coming of peace it should act.

Turks Again Routed; Strong Position Taken

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—An official despatch from Egypt reports: On Tuesday, we captured a strong position, consisting of six lines of entrenchments, six main redoubts and a central keep, covering El Rafah, north-east of El Arish. Australian and New Zealand mounted infantry and the Imperial Camel Corps attacked the position and carried it, after a fight which lasted the whole day long.

After the engagement, Turkish reliefs were encountered four miles from El Rafah and entirely destroyed. Further details will be advised later.

We took 1,600 prisoners and four mountain-guns. The enemy killed and wounded in our hands total 600.

FRENCH DEFENCE FIRM

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 11.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports: An enemy attack at Bois des Carrieres, on the right bank of the Meuse, was repulsed, with serious losses to the enemy.

French Women's War Work The First Stage To Electoral Rights

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 10.—Both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies resumed their labors, yesterday. As usual, the chair was filled during the preliminary proceedings by one of the senior members of each body.

In the Senate, M. Latappy, who is 87 years of age, spoke warmly of the war services rendered by women, who, he said, were going through the probationary stage before obtaining electoral rights.

M. de Mackau, who is 84 years of age, presided at the opening of the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies. He said that there were signs that the hour of eternal justice was coming. Its approach might appear slow to their ephemeral existence, but it was sure and implacable.

The President of the Senate, M. Antonin Dubost and the President of the Chamber, M. Paul Deschanel, were re-elected by large majorities.

TOLL OF THE U.-BOATS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—The British steamers Baynesk, Lynfield (3,023 tons) and Andons (? Andoni, 3,138 tons, Elder, Dempster and Co., Ltd.) and the Swedish steamer Fernebo (1,326 tons) have been sunk.

Seito Maru Sunk

Tokio, January 11 (Eastern News Agency).—The steamer Seito Maru (3,550 tons), owned by the Shoshoyoko, Tokio, was sunk by a German submarine, on January 3, on her way from Gibraltar to England.

ITALIANS IN ALBANIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 10.—An official communique reports that the Italians have occupied the Grmeni Coritza area in Albania, north of Lake Ochrida.

CASH SMELTING SCHEME

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 12.—Yesterday, the Senate discussed the Paoli loan cash-smelting agreement. After a number of questions had been put to the Government delegate, the replies to which appeared to dis-satisfy the senators, one member, in a strong speech in support of the Bill, described the action of the merchants as good and worthy of praise.

He warned Parliament against amending the agreement without full consideration, otherwise merchants and people would be discouraged and not inclined again to give financial support to the Government. He proposed that the Bill be referred to a special committee and the motion was carried.

Owing to the reduction of their share of the profits in the cash-smelting scheme, the Paoli Syndicate has distributed circulars to the members of parliament, describing the amendments made in the Lower House as unjust and discouraging the efforts of merchants to promote native industry. The syndicate compares its agreement with that of the Japanese Asiatic Development Company, points out that merchants can invest their money in other enterprises with greater benefit to themselves and concludes by stating that the merchants are willing to withdraw from the agreement if necessary, but after such an experience, merchants are not likely to again offer to support the Government.

A circular distributed to Senators asked the latter to restore the original terms of the contract.

CONCEDE BRITISH GAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—(By wireless). A German official communique reports: We repulsed an attack, with heavy losses, north of Ypres and drove out the British, who penetrated on a narrow front. The enemy occupied a salient trench near Beaumont.

AUSTRIAN CONFERENCES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, January 12.—The military and economic difficulties of Austria-Hungary are indicated by a significant conference held by the Emperor Charles at the Austrian Grand Headquarters, on Tuesday, when he gave audience to the Crown Prince of Bulgaria, Archduke Karl Stefani, Archduke Karl Albrecht, Count Czernin, the German Military Plenipotentiary, the Military Governor of Lublin, the Minister of War and Count Tarnowski, the newly-appointed Ambassador to the United States. On Wednesday, Count Czernin presided at an economic conference in Vienna, which lasted for eight hours and at which all the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers were present.

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	N.S.G. Local	Night Express R.S.	N.S.G. Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang.. .. „			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan .. „			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.24		10.52	12.08	14.40	17.53		1.01	
dep.	9.41		11.02	12.18	14.57	18.12		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	12.31	15.15	19.33		2.03	
dep.	10.31		12.21	13.49	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.37	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
dep.	11.22	6.10	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
dep.	12.09	8.08	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.49	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry .. arr.	*14.10	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	
NANKING .. „	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R	Local	N.S.G. Local	Night Express R.S.	N.S.G. Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
					—	15.51	18.05	0.46	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.7x	17.x1	17.29		1.00	
dep.		9.08	9.52	12.50	17.41				
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.48	13.38	18.36	18.16		—	
dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	18.38	18.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.53	
dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.38			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.15	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan .. .. „	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang.. .. „	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.33	18.05
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.30		10.15	7.00	18.30

Up Tientsin-Pukow Line Connections Down

			Daily Mail				Daily Mail
S.N.R.	SHANGHAI NORTH ..... dep.	R.	7.55	P.K.R.	PEKING ..... dep		8.35
	NANKING FERRY ..... arr.		14 10		TIENTSIN CENTRAL ..... arr.		11 10
T.P.R.	PUKOW ..... dep	S.	15.30	T.P.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL ..... dep.	S.	12.00
	TSINANFU ..... arr.		7.56		TSINANFU ..... arr.		2. 1
	TIENTSIN CENTRAL ..... dep.		8.06		TSINANFU ..... dep.		20.31
			18.13		PUKOW ..... arr.		13.00
T.P.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL ..... dep.		17.00	S.N.R.	NANKING FERRY ..... dep.	R.	14.20
	PEKING ..... arr.		19.50		SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.		21.20

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.15	20.45		SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.15	7.50	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.00	
KIANGWAN	7. 7	8. 2	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	1.12		KIANGWAN	6.23	46	10.16	12.2	14.11	15.41	17.36	20 1	
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7. 0	8. 9	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	1 20		WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.50	8.10	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	2 3	

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 12th DECEMBER 1916

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS	102 Local	104 Fast	106 Slow	108 Coolie & Goods	D Local	E Local	110 Express	112 Local	R Local	I Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.		7.35	8.55	10 05			14.00			
Jessfield ..... dep.		8.00	9.20	10.30			14.25			
Siccawei ..... dep.		8.11	9.31	10.41			14 36			
Lunghwa Junction .... dep.		8.28	9.48	11.00			14.52			
		A. 104	B. 106	C. 108	D	E	F. 110	G. 112	H	I
Shanghai South.... dep.		8.00	9.20	10.30	11.20	13.35	14.30	16.10	16.45	18.00
Lunghwa Junction.. dep.		8.28	9.48	11.00	11.38	13.53	14.52	16.29	17.03	18.18
Sungkiang ..... { arr			9.09	10.47	12.00			15.26	17.37	
dep.			9.13	10.55	12.10			15 28	17.47	
Kashai ..... dep.			10.03	11 55	13 33			16.15	18.57	
Kashing ..... { arr.			10 25	12 26	14.06			16 36	19.30	
dep.		7.20	10.35	12 36	14.16			16 46		
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		8.08	11 14	13 20	15.15			17.21		
Chang An..... dep.		9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10			17 55		
Hangchow..... { arr.		10.26	12 43	15.16	17.37			18.54		
dep.		10.38	12 53	15.26	17.47			18.54		
Zah Kou..... arr.		11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15			19.10		

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	O Local	P Local	101 Local	R Local	103 Fast	105 Slow	U Local	107 Coolie and Goods	109 Express	111 Local
Zah Kou..... dep.					6 45	8.10		8 55	14 15	16 00
Hangchow..... { arr.					7.05	8 30		9 23	14.30	16.24
dep.					7.15	8.40		9 33	14.40	16.35
Chang An..... dep.					8.13	9 56		11.03	15 26	17.57
Yeh Zah..... dep.					8 52	10.40		12 30	5.57	18.50
Kashing ..... { arr.					9 30	11.22		13 38	16.28	19.40
dep.			7.25		9 40	11.30		14.07	16 38	
Kashai..... dep.			8.01		10.05	12.00		14 47	17.01	
Sunghiang ..... { arr.			9.08		10 54	12 59		16.03	17.46	
dep.			9.18		10.57	13 03		16.13	17.49	
	O	P	101	R	103	105	U	107	109	
Lunghwa Junction.. dep.	8.35	9.55	10.37	10.55	11.48	14.05	14.55	17.22	18.33	
Shanghai South.... arr.	8.53	10.13	10.55	11.13	12.05	14.23	15.13	17.40	18.50	
Lungh a Junction.... dep.					11.44	14.03		17.19	18.29	
Siccawei ..... dep.					11 56	14.15		17 31	18 41	
Jessfield ..... dep.					12.07	14 27		17 42	18.52	
Shanghai North .... arr.					12.30	14 50		18.06	19.15	

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	122	124	126	128	130	132
Kon Zen Chiao.. dep.	7 05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun. { arr.	7.18	8.43	11.18	14.18	16.18	18.28
dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow..... { arr.	7 35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16.30	18.37
dep.		9.05	11.35		16.37	
Zah Kou..... arr.		9.25	11.55		17.00	

STATIONS	121	123	125	127	129	131
Zah Kou..... dep.		9.40	12.20		17.15	
Hangchow..... { arr.		10.00	12.40		17.35	
dep.	7.45	10.05	12 50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Ken Shang Mun. { arr.	7.55	10.15	13.00	15.05	17.50	19 00
dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao.. arr.	8.13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

CHEAP SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

From the 12th to 18th Jan., 1917
Daily hours: 12 to 6 p.m.

Stamps of Chinese and Foreign Post Offices in China will be sold at specially reduced prices. Many bargains.

German P. O. in China, Watermarked:
complete, 1 cent to $2½—per set $2.80
Chinese Imperial Post:
complete, ½ cent to $5—per set $2.60
Chinese Republic, London, Overprint:
1 cent to $1—per set $0.80
Chinese Republic, 1916:
1 cent to $5—per set $0.65

Also Tsingtao, Hongkong, Macao, Chinese Commemoration of Republic, and many other varieties.

LEE FAI TONG
R. 446 Way Lok Lee (會樂里)
1st alleyway at corner of Thibet and Foochow Roads, opposite the Race Course.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

MEMBERS desiring stabling accommodation for their ponies in the New Stables, for 1917, are requested to forward their applications to the undersigned before 6 p.m. on Monday, the 15th instant.

Application forms will be found on the notice-board in the Grand Stand, or may be obtained from the undersigned.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
12368 J 12 15

SECOND RUSSIAN 5½% WAR LOAN, 1916.

Issued at 95%.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are accepted by the Russo-Asiatic Bank in China and Japan up to the 13th January, 1917.
12189

BON TON
17 Broadway.

HAS just received a consignment of the celebrated "GOODWIN" corsets in various sizes, back and front laced.
12360

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith ate a cricket, 'twas really quite sad;
It was hid in some lettuce and we all felt real bad.
But Bill took a long pull of "Upper Crust" whye,
And said: "E'en though fatal, 'tis a nice way to die."

"UPPER CRUST" IS THE BEST AMERICAN RYE WHISKEY

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

CANTOROVITCH'S
January Clearance Sale
of
The Whole Winter Stock
NOW ON
103 BROADWAY

AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE
Thursday, the 18th instant, at 9.15 p.m.

"An Evening with Kipling"
by
MR. HENRY SCHLEE

Illustrating by Recitations from Kipling's Poems on "Empire," "War" and "Work," the identity of his ideals with those of the great Soldier.

Proceeds to go equally to Lord Kitchener's Memorial Fund

(The object of which is to provide for disabled Officers and Men who have suffered in the service of their Country)

and

The B. W. W. A. Sock Department

(All the socks are sent to Shanghai Volunteers).

Tickets, $2.00 each, to be obtained from Moutrie's, Astor House Hotel, and Palace Hotel.

Programmes 20 cents.
No Collections.
12328

The International Recreation Club.
KIANGWAN RACES
24th, 25th, 26th and 27th January

1st Saddling Bell at 11.15 a.m. daily.
Tiffin Intervals after 3rd Race each day. 1st Saddling Bell after Tiffin at 1.45 p.m. daily.

Admittance Ticket: $1.00 per day and $3.00 for the Meeting, obtainable at the Gate.

Tiffins: Tiffins will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Yih Tse-shan after the 3rd Race of the day at the Race Course.

IT IS REQUESTED IN ORDER TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENTS, TO PURCHASE TIFFIN TICKETS NOT LATER THAN 20th JANUARY FROM Shepherd's Cafe, Yih Tse-shan and the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Race Books: $1.00 (cloth cover) and $0.60 (Paper cover) each copy, obtainable at the Lee Hing Printing Co., No. 3 Szechuen Road, the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road and at the Gate.

Special Trains: 10.40 a.m. 11.30 a.m. 12.15 p.m. 1.25 p.m. 2 p.m.

By order,
Y. J. Chang,
Secretary.
12329

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES
Zung Lee & Sons
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.
IMPORTERS OF
AMERICAN PRODUCTS
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China
Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

READY-MADE OVERCOATS
BUSINESS AND EVENING CLOTHES
Early Spring Styles in Sack Suits
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

"MODES DE PARIS"
90F Bubbling Well Road.

MDME. CECILE begs to announce that she has established a High-Class Tailoring & Outfitting Store at No. 90F Bubbling Well Road (opposite the Race Course). CLOAKS, COSTUMES and EVENING DRESSES a specialty. First-class work guaranteed. Prices moderate.
12216

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE FRESH COFFEE,
Vanila Beans & Chicory
GO TO
THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE
No. 5 Broadway.

Motor Ship "Bayard"

THIS vessel arrived on Jan. 10th and is discharging her cargo at the Chang Kah Pang Wharf. Consignees will please surrender their B/ls. to this office for endorsement.

The Robert Dollar Company,
Charterers.
12378

M. CHING CHONG
Proprietor, **Yeh Mei-Ching**
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering
Naval and Marine Stores always in stock
Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate
Sole Agent for
The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—
66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

Sam Joe & Co.
General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.
"American" fresh fruit always in stock
Prices very moderate
Prompt attention given to all orders
Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.
All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word Minimum Charge 40 cents
All Advertisements must be **Prepaid**
Replies must be called for

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED steno-typist (lady) is open for immediate engagement. Please apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.
12333 J 14

DANCING

DANCING taught by experienced teacher—lessons $2. Apply to Box 326, THE CHIA PRESS.
12219 J 14

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED to give lessons in Russian by lady teacher, fully qualified and experienced. Apply to Box 390, THE CHINA PRESS.
12351 J 13

LESSONS will be given at home, by experienced teacher, in the English and Russian languages. Translations in French and Russian also undertaken. For terms, apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS
12357 J 14

ADVERTISER, neutral, wishes to communicate with expert male shorthand teacher for Pitman's lessons; must be close by the "Ewo Stable," Bubbling Well Road. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST, a lady's fur stole. Reward, if necessary. Apply to Box 402, THE CHINA PRESS.
12377 J 13

STRAYED, from 17 Carter Road, on the 10th, one mottled liver and grey pointer dog, named "Spot", small patch mange on right cheek, hair on back slightly singed, tail docked unusually short. Will finder please return to above address?
12363 J 13

LOST. Long-haired, brown retriever dog. Answers to name "Jack," Reward. Apply to Box 374, THE CHINA PRESS.
12322 J 14

MISCELLANEOUS

MOTOR-BOAT for hire for Chinese New Year, two bunks; especially good for shooting party. Apply to Box 393, THE CHINA PRESS.
12356 J 13

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED an experienced interpreter for established law firm. Must have good business connections. Apply to Box 395, THE CHINA PRESS.
12362 J 14

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICES AND GODOWNS to let, Canton and Kiangse Roads. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.
12371 J 18

TO LET

SHOP to let, with electric fittings complete, small rental, good locality, good show window, premises light and airy, present tenant leaving for Europe. Apply in the first instance to Box 390, THE CHINA PRESS.
12359 J 14

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.
Tel. 3482
9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, Large Sitting-room, Bedroom and Bathroom attached, facing Park, to be let from the 1st Jan. Suitable for a married couple. 'Phone 1946.
10070

FLAT of 3 large and 2 small rooms and bathroom with 2 verandahs, facing south, to let in private home, 22 Chaoufoong Road.
12352 J 14

TO LET, well furnished front-room, with small room. Bathroom attached. Suitable married couples. With board. Also attic room. 12a Quinsan Gardens.
12350 J 14

TO LET, neutral family, furnished room, with or without board. Terms moderate. Central district. Apply to Box 382, THE CHINA PRESS.
12338 J 17

TO LET, cosily-furnished room, with board. American family. Western district. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.
12348 J 14

TO LET, two large rooms, both bathroom and verandah attached. Terms moderate. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.
12260 J 18

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: No. 105 Avenue du Roi Albert, modern house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, flush closets, tennis court, occupancy March 1st, 1917. Tls. 125.00 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd.
12347 T. F.

18 RUE CORNEILLE, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water services, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis, to let, Tls. 125. Raven Trust Co., Ltd., 38 Kiangse Road. Tel. 60.
12249 T. F.

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.
12348 T. F.

HOUSES WANTED

SEVENTY-FIVE taels per month is bid for a small house. Detached or semi-detached, with southern exposure and garden preferred. What have you to offer? Apply to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.
12353 J 18

APARTMENTS WANTED

BOARD and lodgings wanted in private family by young foreigner (neutral). Please state particulars to Box 384, THE CHINA PRESS.
12340 J 13

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, 16-bore, double barrel (Krupp Flusstahl), shot-gun with case, excellent condition, $60. Apply to Box 398, THE CHINA PRESS.
12372 J 14

WANTED: Used copy Lieber's code; must be good condition and cheap. Apply to Box 400, THE CHINA PRESS.
12375 J 14

FOR SALE: one B. S. A. 303 rifle, special match barrel, fitted with aperture sight, in splendid condition. Apply to Box 401, THE CHINA PRESS.
12376 J 16

FOR SALE, suitable for a bachelor, one complete new ashwood bedroom suite (9 pieces), made by Tai Chong. One wardrobe bed, with hair mattress, pictures, linen, etc., etc. Apply to Box 328, THE CHINA PRESS.
12229 J 13

FOR SALE: Studebaker 7-seater, with convertible top: perfect condition. Reasonable price; owner leaving Shanghai. Reply to Box 385, THE CHINA PRESS.
12343 J 13

FOR SALE, brand-new Winchester, 12-bore automatic shot-gun. Price $85. Apply to Box 381, THE CHINA PRESS.
12336 J 14

FOR SALE, a piano by Moutrie & Co., almost new, in perfect condition. Apply to Box 392, THE CHINA PRESS.
12355 J 14

FOR SALE, Buick Roadster, in good condition. Price Tls. 1,000. Owner going home. Apply to Box 351, THE CHINA PRESS.
12342 J 13

WANTED, a small but choice collection of Gramaphone Records, Victor for preference. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.
T F.

GRAPHITE FOR SALE. About 120 tons, offers wanted, guaranteed above 80% carbon strength, sample can be seen at our office. Bowern & Co., No. 8 Museum Road.
12370 J 14

HUPMOBILE motor-car, two-seater, for sale. In excellent condition, fully equipped and with spare tire, 1916 model. Apply Box 397, THE CHINA PRESS.
12369 J 14

WANTED to purchase, platform scales weighing up to 800 lbs. Must be in good order and accurate. State price and particulars to Box 396, THE CHINA PRESS.
12364 J 13

WANTED, single-comb, white Leghorn pullets and yearling hens and Belgian hares. Quote lowest price. Address "Hare", care THE CHINA PRESS.
12327 J 13

FOR SALE, Ford Roadster, 1917 hood, wire wheels, demountable rims, first-class condition. Price $1,000. Apply to Box 376, THE CHINA PRESS.
12325 J 13

BULL TERRIER. Good home wanted for thoroughbred, English, male bull terrier. Pure white. Powerful, well-trained and affectionate. Apply to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS.
12319

FOR SALE, one Underwood typewriter, rebuilt machine, nearly new and in first-class condition. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.
12334 J 13

FOR SALE, one large flat-top desk, size 4 ft. x 6 ft; one iron safe, one medium-size, roll-top desk. Apply to Box 329, THE CHINA PRESS.
12229